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CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

SELF-CULTURE.

Mr Editor: Sir—While musing in these long rainy days upon subjects in which I take some interest, and which I know must be uppermost in your mind, as a faithful agricultural editor, I was contemplating the importance to our young farmers of *Self-Culture*. Much has been said on the subject of agricultural schools. These, no doubt, may be made exceedingly useful institutions to all who can avail themselves of such advantages. Those who may, or may not, be deprived of these facilities, can do much to advance themselves in a knowledge of various matters highly important to all the yeomanry of our country.

All young men who desire to cultivate their minds, so as to make themselves useful to society and to their country, should in the first place divest their minds of all irrational and superstitious notions, such as have been taught them by ignorant servants, neighbors, and even sometimes perhaps by their own grandmothers, who, probably, may have beguiled them through long winter evenings with witch stories or of apparitions, of ghosts and hobgoblins, and other spectral illusions. Few, but have heard of various signs, warnings, and prognostications, which are not founded in reason. Many are induced to put off their planting, sowing, or the butchering of their hogs at the proper time, because the moon is not exactly in the right quarter; but with rational men the seed will vegetate as well, and pork will swell in the pot as well, with the moon in one quarter as in another, when these operations are performed. There are some unlucky numbers, and unlucky days of the week, Friday is a very unlucky day; any important enterprise commenced on Friday, will be sure to be attended with ill success. Friday seems to be a day which has great power; the last Friday in the month governs the weather during the following month. If that should happen to be a rainy day in haying time, it will not do to cut much hay in the next month. I have positively known some who feared to cut grass if the horns of the new moon hang down. This is called a drooping moon, and it will be rainy during that quarter. We are then to suppose that the water from the clouds runs off on to the earth, and will not be retained in the hollow of the moon. There are many other warnings that superstitious people see, which makes them very unhappy. There is the ticking like a watch sometimes heard about the sick bed, which portends the death of the patient. It may have been such superstitious notions that first gave rise to that fatal humbug witchcraft, which so afflicted our ancestors in 1692. We are told by travellers, that in Scotland and other parts of Europe, among the ignorant peasantry, that witchcraft, ghosts and spectres are believed in to this day, and it would be even dangerous there to assert a disbelief in such fallacies. We may remark that these spectral illusions always appear in the night. They dare not show themselves in the face of the day. Children are often so affrighted by such ghost stories that they fear to go to bed, although they are always anxious to hear them.

It would be desirable that all young persons should as soon as possible eradicate from their minds all ideas of such nonsense, and apply themselves to rational things, to realities. Let them study to learn that the whole creation is governed by certain laws that are unchangeable; that if good seed is properly committed to the ground in its season it will vegetate and grow, and if properly manured and cultivated, will, with the aid of Him who has established the natural laws, produce the fruits of harvest. Every one who undertakes to cultivate the ground should feel assured of these unerring results, if he uses the proper means. It is important then that young farmers should study various arts and sciences that would assist them in using the right means for cultivating the ground; and to make themselves useful to society, they must cultivate moral, social and political sciences. For the first of these—the cultivation of the ground—some knowledge of chemistry is necessary, together with much observation and experimental knowledge. Some moral and social science is often taught them in our common schools, but the best ground-work for such sciences we find in Holy Writ.

Under our republican form of government every citizen, I conceive, is bound to study also the science of political law, the true rights of man; the provisions of our Constitution, and the various Constitutions of the several States of our Union should be read with care and be understood. We should all, instead of watching the vulgar portentous signs of the ignorant, watch the signs of the times, and reason from analogy of what must be the result of various political movements. Who, but must see the probability that some day slavery must be abolished in our republican land, or this Union be dissolved! I would not presume to predict evil, but in watching these signs of the times I can see nothing in the late movements to gratify our national pride, but much that may tend to abate it. Men may, without the gift of prophecy, discern something of events to come by careful examination.

As an illustration—I read many years ago an anonymous pamphlet printed in Salem in the year 1787, and I think I have seen the manuscript setting forth the advantages of settling the territory northwest of the Ohio river. I have not this pamphlet now, but know where it may be found. It was, I think, printed by J. Dabney, then a printer in Salem. It stated, after describing the richness of the soil, and advantages of situation, that probably within 50 years from that time, that territory would contain as many, or more, inhabitants than all New England. It was also calculated that boat navigation would extend to all parts of it, and, I think, stated that to within every 16 square miles; that all the great rivers could and would probably be navigated by boats propelled by steam. Now, this was long before Fulton or any others had proposed the use and application of steam to water navigation. It was also, I think, suggested that boats could be propelled at the rate of 7 miles an hour against the current. This was before any white, civilized inhabitants had set foot to settle and cultivate the territory. These views were much ridiculed in public papers of the day, because they were so extravagant. They were set down as a mere speculation to promote the sale and settlement of lands then recently ceded to the United States and purchased of Congress. But all may see how nearly correct were these views; for, in less than 50 years from that time, the five States comprised in that territory contained more inhabitants than New England, and the great Western waters were navigated by hundreds of steamboats propelled against the current, beyond the rate mentioned. This was not predicted by aid of any prophetic vision, but by carefully examining the prospects in all their bearings.

Many will remember the extravagantly humorous stories formerly told of the richness of the soil of the Northwestern Territory; these were told by opponents to Western emigration from Eastern States. Some of these stories were, that fat ready roasted pigs were to be seen running about with a knife and fork stuck in their backs. That pumpkin seeds planted, one on each side of the great rivers, would grow over and form bridges to cross on. I have a humorous manuscript piece which had been printed, I believe, in a Salem paper of those times, headed "*Ohio Phobia*," written by the probable author of the pamphlet in question, in answer to a publication written over the signature of "*Ohio Phobia*" ridiculing the "*Ohio fever*."

I will only mention in conclusion, as I have extended my remarks beyond my intention, that I have authority for believing that the author of the anonymous pamphlet, being deeply engaged to promote the welfare and happiness of the settlers of the new territory, suggested, or advised the insertion of the provisions in the 3d & 6th article of the celebrated Ordinance of Congress of 1787, drawn up by the Hon. Nathan Dane then a member. The 3d art. relates to the encouragement of schools, and the utmost good faith towards the Indians. The 6th that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude within the said territory." This shows that our ancestors could see the probable effects of the evils of slavery, and were anxious to guard against them as much as was in their power: but this Ordinance seems now to give our Southern brethren in Congress much trouble.

With great respect your's, C.

Hamilton, June 8th.

[For the Ploughman.]

Mr. Editor.—I have seen various methods of preserving *food*, of various kinds from vermin, *especially* black and red ants which are very troublesome at this, and the approaching season, the *last* of which I recollect was to smoke a plate or some other article, and setting the article to be preserved into this, in another plate, &c.

As the smoking needs be repeated often to prevent depredations, and smoky plates are not the most inviting dish, I will give my method, which is simple and is perhaps known to thousands, and which *ought* to be known to *all*. It is this: take a plate, pour in clean water to the depth of from one third to three fourths of an inch; place a cup, saucer, or bowl *in* the plate on which, place the article to be preserved. As they are not very aquatic, it will remain undisturbed as long as the water remains in the plate.

M. E. CROSSMAN.

Sutton, June 5, 1848.

[For the Ploughman.]

Bridgewater, June 7, 1848.

Mr. Editor: Sir—As I have seen some inquiries and directions in the Ploughman concerning transplanting pine trees; and having had some experience in setting small pines in a cheap way to grow for wood on worthless ground, I will venture to relate my experiments and success. Twenty years ago I set 150 small pine trees in rows one rod apart, on land that was worthless for any other purpose. Of the 150 set, there is now growing 140 which are about one foot in diam. at the stump, and 35 feet high. The trees were set in the month of March, without there being any earth attached to their roots: they were taken easily and without injury from a thin wet pasture soil (having a clay and quicksand pan) when the ground was first thawed, by applying the hand near the ground, to the stem of a tree 2 1-2 feet high.

The time occupied in taking up the trees, removing and transplanting them was less than one day for a man, and one and a-half hours for a horse and wagon. Two months after the trees were set they were found to be in a very bad condition. The weather had been for some length of time dry and windy, and the trees being on an exposed site were loosened in the ground, so that some of them would rest on their branches whichever way the wind blew; three or four of the trees appeared dead and the remainder had faded; some having the wood shrunk and the bark shriveled. There was water near, and two gallons was applied to each tree at the hollow around the stem occasioned by the trees working. Then the hollow was filled with earth, and three shovel loads of the toughest sods or most compact earth that could be conveniently found near by, was applied around each stem where it was pressed by foot so as to make a permanent brace for the tree. The watering and bracing the trees required only half a day. Four years after the trees were set, eight vacant places appeared where trees had died; and in those spaces thrifty young black locust trees of one year's growth from the seed were set. Two only of the locust trees are now alive: one of which is 3 inches diam. at the stump and 15 feet high and looks well; the other is 2 inches diam. and 10 feet high.

The ground where the trees were set consisted of the poorest half of a piece of land detached from my farm by the flowing of a mill-pond; the half not set out with trees had the appearance of being better land than the other, and of coming into wood naturally; and as some shrubs and small trees were already growing, I expected a greater growth from it in 20 years than would be produced by the pines; but the whole of the natural has not been so much as the growth of ten of the pines.

In about four or five years after the pines were set, they were found to be improving rapidly, while the natural growth of the same field seemed nearly stationary; and at that time in the month of May when the buds of the trees were swollen, I set some young black locust trees next to the pines when the ground was best adapted to their growth, and on the remainder of the natural lot where low places occurred, yellow willows were set, by inserting branches and twigs without roots in the ground. Some of the locusts and willows lived awhile and grew a little, but at present there is not one remaining; all have died. E. CARVER.

[For the Ploughman.]

BOMMER'S METHOD.

Mr. Editor,—An article appeared in the "Ploughman" a few weeks since over the signature of "Jacob Faithful"—relating to Bommer's Patent Method of making manure and requesting the publicity of further intelligence to be communicated through the columns of your valuable paper. Although I do not question but the writer might have been prompted by the best of motives in furnishing his communication, yet I am aware his information on this subject must have been exceedingly limited, or at this late period he would not have desired the republication of an article which after having gone the regular rounds through the public papers has long since been dismissed as having no effect to invalidate the Patent pertaining to Bommer's Method.

I have corresponded with Mr. Ellsworth on the subject while he was Commissioner of Patents, and also with Mr. Burke since he has occupied the same office. I also possess the testimony of other public functionaries in confirmation of the validity of the Patent. Besides this, I possess the original parchments received at the Patent Office with the specifications and all the customary sanctions of that department. I have a full account of the regular transfer of rights at wholesale as well as retail. I can furnish to any one who wishes the alphabetical names of the books and the pages where the deeds are recorded. I can show him the seal of the United States Patent Office associated with the signatures of our public functionaries in confirmation of the validity of this Patent. I can also produce hundreds of testimonials from our own New England farmers to prove the essential value of Bommer's Method and the importance of the improvements which distinguish this method from that of "Jauffret," patented in France, to which Mr. Ellsworth refers in his published letters. It is true at that time Mr. Ellsworth was not aware of the practical importance of the improvements on which the American Patent was predicated, and remarked in his letter to me, that when the case should be developed, justice would take place. I am happy to say the prediction has proved true and justice has been displayed in a liberal patronage of this valuable improvement. Thousands are reaping its advantages in the increased fertility of their soil and in the augmentation of their crops. I know of no patent that has ever been granted in this country that has received an equal extent of patronage; other patents have cost the purchasers more money and greater pecuniary profits have resulted to the Patentees, but probably none have found an equal number of purchasers, and it may be doubted, whether any has ever resulted in an equal amount of wealth to the country in proportion to its cost. The uniform price for inidividual rights in New England has been fixed at $4 00 and for this trifling sum our agriculturists acquire a privilege which when properly improved is a source of perpetual wealth. If as Jacob Faithful says $48 was paid in Lunenburg for the right of that town, then, of course, twelve individuals rights were purchased for that sum, every one of which is worth more than double the whole amount, if properly used; besides these twelve individuals have become sole proprietors of the patent for that town with the privilege of supplying other citizens at their own price. If Bommer's Method were a useless affair, any trifling sum would be too much to throw away in the purchase of a mere worthless concern; but if it is in reality what I am prepared to demonstrate, one of the most valuable improvements of the age, then it might be well to remember the testimony of the ancient wise man. "There is that withholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty, there is that scattereth and yet enricheth."

Jacob Faithful cannot better preve himself deserving of his assumed name than by encouraging the citizens of Lunenburg to give Bommer's Method a fair trial before he shall make any further attempts to convince them or the public that they have been sponged by paying $4 for that which, if duly improved, will be worth more than $100 to each of the several purchasers. If further information is desired to illustrate and prove any of the above assertions it will be promptly furnished by those who have no occasion to conceal themselves under the cover of fictitious names.

Yours, respectfully,
ELI BARNETT.

New Haven, Ct., June 1st, 1848.

☞ We insert the letter of Mr. Barnett and let him tell his own story. Well informed Farmers have spoken disparagingly of the whole method, its sale, &c. Why does not the writer enable us to judge of the matter *experimentally* instead of trusting to Patents and his own assertions of the value of what he is himself interested to sell?

[For the Ploughman.]

UNCLE JOE.—HIS SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

Playing ball, one Saturday afternoon, with my schoolfellows, "long time ago" Uncle Joe came along with his black horse, that was as fat and sleek as an otter; he always had the handsomest horse, and most shapely oxen in our town, and prided himself on all his stock looking in good case, even to his dog Towler and his big gray Tabby. Uncle Joe came along, I say, and stopped to watch us in our play. We were engaged in our game, heart and soul, and the old man loved to watch the development of youthful feelings under excitement, and moralize practically to us, and give a right turn to them, exciting the *good* in our natures, and repressing the bad. And we were more willing to be advised, and even *admonished* by him, than we should be, to be praised by many, for he took an interest in our sports, and spoke ever with a kind father's feelings.

He was going that day to clean Dea. Todd's clock; for clock cleaning and repairing, was one of the various handicrafts in which he excelled, and the farmers, for miles around, thought their clocks would not keep right time, unless uncle Joe paid them his annual visit. He waited till our game was out, and then asked me if I wanted to go with him to the Deacon's. As it was Saturday, at noon, I gladly accepted his invitation, and jumped into his chaise. Not such as they have now-a-days in our neighborhood, where they ape city fashions; and boys of twelve must have their sacks from Oak Hall, and their fathers their eliptic spring buggys, made to *sell*, but not to *wear*; looking beautiful, as the wreaths of smoke that curl up from my pipe, and just about as substantial. Not such an one, was the old man's chaise. Made firm, and heavy, it had no beautiful proportions to suit a fastidious eye, but it would last a generation, and then be as good as new.

But I talk too much *myself*, and give uncle too little room. As we drove along, he asked me of my school fellows. He knew them all by name, and could read character, almost intuitively. What kind of a boy said he is Sam Longley! He was one of my most dear friends, kind and obliging, always ready to do a good act, to run of an errand for the poor widow in rocky lane, and while I think of it, I must relate one circumstance which happened just before, and it may show some of your boy readers, dear sir, that their influence and example may do much good. There were forty-eight of us, boys, in the school, and we were fond of burning powder, as what boys are not? We would make rockets and serpents and other kinds of fire works, that the Boston boys (six of which we had boarding in town and attending school) had seen made in the city. No one was more active and ready for the fun than Sam, but we had among us bad boys of course, and they thought that there was no sport like shooting the birds, which were thick around our houses, and in the groves. This, Sam and I, and some others opposed, but without effect. Public opinion was *then*, not so much in favor of birds as it is *now*, but when Peter Dexter shot Lucy Wiley's pet robin, (she was the poor widow's lame daughter) the school boys rose in a mass, held a meeting in our play-ground, and after listening to an address from Sam, that was more eloquent, because more heartfelt and sincere than half the great speeches made at Washington, a series of resolutions were adopted by acclamation, the *first*, and most important of which was, that any boy, that shot at, injured or frightened in any way, a singing bird, should be placed, *standing* in one corner of our own play-ground, with the two oldest boys holding each an arm, while all the others should walk in procession before him, stop opposite him, and pointing at him the finger scornfully, say—"That is the boy that shot, or injured the bird, as the case might be." There was but one punishment under this law, and not only had it a good effect on the school boys, but its influence was felt throughout the town, and no other town in the neighborhood had so many birds to make the groves vocal, or suffered so little from depredations, showing that *kindness* begets *kindness*. I wish all the boys throughout the Commonwealth would do likewise.

Uncle Joe had heard of Sam's speech and liked it much, and he wanted to have a talk about him and encourage me to take him as an example. I suppose, therefore, the question I answered with a boy's ardor, that he was the best fellow I ever saw! so generous and noble—so kind and accommodating—so ready to defend the small boys against the tyranical bullies of the school! Well, said uncle Joe, he has the material of a great and good man in him, and if he is rightly trained, I'll be bound for him, that he will yet be a member of Congress, and if we live twenty years you and I shall see it; but he has his faults. You say he is generous, and so he is, but he gives without discretion sometimes. I was by, the other day, when he gave Ben Sims a quarter of a dollar, and had he given his little bare-foot boy a pair of stout shoes it would have been an advantage to him, whereas I saw Ben, not an hour after, spend the last fourpence of that identical quarter in his brother's rum hole, (as great a drunkard as himself, by the way,) for liquor, and towards night, when I was going home, I found Ben himself, lying beside the road, dead drunk. I took pity on the brute and carried him home, thinking then as I do now, that perhaps I had better let him lie.

Folks say that a scolding wife makes a drunken husband, but there are many cases that I have known, like this of Ben's, where the wife *did* all that a wife *could do*. I carried him home, and his wife watched him till he came to so that he could talk, and the first thing he asked for was money, and because she had none to give him he knocked her down, and when a complaint was entered against him, and she was called to appear, she would not *testify* against the lover of her youth and the husband of her riper years.

But Sam has another fault, against which I wish to warn you, because in most things you would do well to take him for an example. While he would scorn to lie, even to save himself from an unjust punishment, and would no more wrong a *boy* out of a *cent*, than he would steal a thousand dollars, while he would take no unjust advantage to obtain a school prize, he will swear; he knows it is against the express commands of his great Master and example, and if the evil one gets any souls without paying for them, it is the profane swearer. for he benefits neither himself nor his hearers. The robber robs for money, the thief steals for gold, the midnight incendiary sets his neighbor's barn on fire for revenge, but the *swearer* has no plea for his folly. Never swear, Joe, said the old man, if you do, I shall despise you and pity you as one who sells his soul for nought; and not only dont swear yourself, but use your influence to break Sam of the bad habit. Persuade him, reason with him, that he may break it off. I am glad to say that my persuasion had the desired effect, and that he is, as my Uncle Joe predicted, at this present time a member of Congress from Vermont, and one of the best that the New England States have in that body. Yours,

Joe, Jr.

[For the Ploughman.]

COWS LEAKING—BUGS—BORERS, &c.

Mr. Editor:—For the benefit of all those who are troubled with cows leaking their milk, I would say, the best remedy I ever tried for that, was strong alum water applied to their teats quite hot night and morning, which in a general way will effect a cure in a short time.

Many of my onions are "eaten off close to the ground," yet they do "start again," but I am inclined to the belief that they will not grow to much size. The cut worm is quite destructive in this neighbourhood, but the big muck worm is much more so among the corn and potatoes. Grass looks remarkably well here at present, but great fears are entertained that these worms will make a clean sweep after haying, if not before.

The rose bug also has again [illegible] appearance to share a part in the spoils; now if any one will tell me from whence they came or whither they go, I will tell them when a pig becomes a hog; that is, I suppose when he ceases to be a pig.

In relation to a "wash for fruit trees," I am not quite so sanguine what kind is best for the "bodies of apple trees." Some 15 years since I set an apple orchard (my rule is 30ft. each way with a row of peach in the centre,) most of which have flourished well since, and now measure in the girt from 15 and 24 inches at the base.

Several years since I washed the bodies with lie from the leach, which made the bark very smooth; two years ago the bark on several of them commenced turning a dark purple and slid off all round from 3 to 4 feet high while in the blossom; it is possible this might be owing to the sap not being all returned before being overtaken by cold weather, and consequently froze up between the bark and wood; but a neighbor tells me I may rest assured that the lie is the whole cause, for he destroyed a whole orchard by using lie, and I am partly inclined to believe it. When the bark came off there was no appearance that it was the work of any worm or insect whatever; the foliage of one of them, standing opposite the sun side of the wall, remained fresh and green through the summer, and the apples ripened at about half of their usual size, while the body of the tree was seasoned as hard as fence post.

In my view all that is necessary in order to prevent the borer is, to apply a wash, after the tree has been shorn of its rough bark, made of lime, plaster and soft cow dung if you please, to be kept on during the season of depositing their eggs; this wash cannot harm the trees in any way as lime has no action at all after it is slaked, unless it comes in contact with oxide of iron; hence its sterility on sand after fermentation ceases.

CEPHAS BULLARD.

Franklin, Monday 12th June.

☞ This is the first notice we have had of the appearance of rose bugs, this season. If last week's "Ploughman" is examined, the reader will find our opinion concerning the use of lie as a wash for apple trees. We have used it for many years with manifest advantage.

[For the Ploughman.]

BUGS ON VINES.

Mr. Editor:—Having seen sometime ago a statement that cedar saw-dust would keep the bugs off of vines, I was induced to try it, and, living in the vicinity of the article, I procured a barrel and put some on my vines, and watched pretty closely for bugs. Pretty soon the striped bugs made their appearance, and, it being a new remedy to me, I thought perhaps I had not dosed heavy enough, so I gave them another coating of the same remedy, and watched for the result, which was, that on the first hill I went to yesterday morning—which was a marrow-squash hill—I thought certainly that cedar saw-dust was not a nonconductor of bugs; for they had come in great numbers. I sat down and began to slaughter, and when I had killed from 1 to 2 hundred I should think, I thought I would count the remainder. I then killed and counted as well as I could, (for they were pretty thick,) till I had killed 140. The remainder that did not get away I collected and put into a sieve and brought home and gave them a hot water bath, so I could ascertain the crop of one hill, which on counting, besides those killed at the hill, amounted to 932 striped bugs. Now if any one can tell a greater bug story, I should like to hear it; but still better should I like to hear of a remedy, or that something else that your correspondent alluded to, that would kill or keep these troublesome visitors away.

Yours, &c.,
WM. WHEELER.

Acton, June 5, 1848.

☞ Sawdust can have no other effect than to make it more difficult for bugs or worms to crawl over the surface. Ashes or soot, or lime would plague them much worse. It is found very useful to strow mere dust repeatedly on the leaves of plants: charcoal dust, plaster, or any gritty substance is very unpalatable to these marauders. A board a foot square, or a shingle laid by the side of the hill makes a warm retreat for the bugs, and you may find them on the under side early in the morning. It is very easy to crush and destroy them when caught in this way, repeating the process daily.

THE POTATO ROT.—ITS CAUSE AND REMEDY.

In this communication I shall, I think, give to the world the true cause of the potato malady. While science has been on the utmost stretch to find out the true cause, like all other excitements, it has been too lofty in its researches, perhaps, to give much credence, and too great a name to the splendid essays of those devoted to the performance of the task. I expect that every one who reads this article, (for I expect it to be published,) will come forward with their battallion of a thousand and one queries, presuming that will confound my position. But to the story. The true cause of the potato malady is an insect. What the exact form of the mother is I am as yet unable to say. But one thing is certain, that she lays her eggs, in the latter part of June and during the month of July, sometimes even as late as in August, particularly in late planted fields, just under the surface of the ground near the stalk. After a few days the egg hatches into a worm of a peculiar form, about 3-16ths of an inch in length, of a yellowish brown color, not unlike the worm found in meal chests, with a head something like it, tapering from the head back, with a spiral white ring passing from the head to its terminations like a screw. The worm when full grown is about an inch in length and an eighth in diameter.

Its form of Attack and Effects.—Immediately after hatching it begins to enter the stalks, beneath the surface of the soil, to the center and work upwards; the stalk immediately begins to show signs of disease by turning black; the leaves appear as if they had been scorched. The tubers attached to those stalks are all affected.

The time of attack, is when the tubers are setting, which is in the last of July and first of August in some sections, and during the month of August in others Hence the reason why late planted are more liable to disease than early; for if planted early the tuber setts, and arrives somewhat to maturity before the season of attack. Very rich soils are more liable than poorer, from the greater luxuriance of the plant, the same as vines from the yellow bug, &c. This at once settles the question why newly produced are affected as well as those of greater age.

All the objections which were unanswered by the various theories hereto given, are settled by the discoveries of the past season in this town. Could I sit down with every objector, and while away an hour or two, I could tell him more to convince him than I can on this sheet of paper. It was by accident that a gentleman in this town found the worm. While in a field of potatoes examining them, he found some of the stalks were hollow and soft, presenting a dark appearance, while others were quite hard, and were greenish. He began opening the soft one, and discovered the worm. He then dug down around such stalks and found the tubers attached were diseased, while those on the other stalks were hard and sound. He gave the information to many of his neighbors, who upon examination, found theirs the same. From thence the research became general, and the results were uniformly alike in every respect.

Recently while conversing with a farmer from another part of our country upon the subject, he says he found such worms, or the worm changing into the larvae state, on the surface under the tops, when he was digging his potatoes; and that his are and were much affected this season. This is the first time he has been troubled with the malady; and he never planted so late as the past season.

The remedy is in early planting, the earlier the better. My father and myself planted the past season before the middle of April, so that the ground was frozen to the depth of two inches after planting, (they want to be covered deep,) and we have not raised so perfect and good potatoes for quite a number of years; no disease among them—mealy, hard and fine.

I am confident the foregoing is the true cause of the malady, the effect of which has caused so much distress and death in many parts of the world. To those who are yet incredulous as to the cause, if they will give a few moments of candid reflection they can readily answer every objection, from this single fact,—an insect confines itself to no particular location, or age of plant, but destroys wherever it willeth. E. S. Bartholomew.

Portland, Chau. Co., N. Y. 1848.

[Genessee Farmer.

VEGETABLES.

A very large portion, probably three fourths, of the garden vegetables that are sold in our Market are brought from Boston. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands of dollars are paid into the pockets of the gardeners around Boston by the inhabitants of our city for vegetables every summer, which might as well be paid to those in our own vicinity. We have around us all the requisites for producing those things that are possessed by the gardeners around Boston, and why are they suffered to remain unimproved while our money is enriching people in another state. That it is the most profitable branch of Agriculture that can be pursued, is evinced by the wealth of the gardeners in Massachusetts and all that is wanting is for a few smart, enterprising men to go into it in the right way, to prove the fact that it will be profitable in this vicinity.

In cellars, where there is ordinarily much impurity resulting from decayed vegetables, the white washing of the walls once or twice a year, is an indispensable duty. Rotten potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and other species of garden edibles, evolve a gaseous product, which, in the confined atmosphere must, of necessity, result in a manner highly deleterious to health. [Eastern Argus, Portland.

PLOUGHING WET LAND.

Mr. Editor—There is no one operation in which farmers are apt to commit a greater error than in working their land in the spring before it gets sufficiently dry to crumble to pieces. They feel anxious to get their crops in as early as possible, and this desire frequently leads them to do what their better judgment would dictate to them to be wrong. Working land in the Spring while it is wet causes it to fall heavily together and deprives it of all its advantages it has derived from the frost during the winter in opening the pores to admit the properties of the atmosphere by which it is in a great measure rendered productive. Whenever land thus treated does become dry it bakes hard upon the top so as to resist the action of dews and showers and is thus deprived in a great measure of their fertalizing qualities. The crops that are attempted to be raised upon it are of stinted growth, small in quantity and of very inferior quality. [Ib.

Fresh Bones for Hens. Those who keep their hens confined, will find it for their advantage to keep them liberally supplied with ashes, lime, gravel and pounded bones. These articles are highly beneficial—especially the latter, which, with a large per centum of animal matter, contains also another principle highly essential in the formation of the shells of eggs. While on this subject I would advise every one who keeps hens, to provide them liberally with vegetable and animal food. When permitted to range abroad through the fields and gardens a very considerable portion of their sustenance is obtained from insects, and if they are restricted and deprived of the privilege of seeking it for themselves, they must be supplied, or they will become unhealthy and an expense rather than an income to the farmer. Buckwheat, as it contains a larger quantity of lime than other grains, is also an excellent feed for hens.

Whitemarsh.

May 17, 1848. [Germantown Telegraph.

Mr. Robert Nelson, an intelligent practical Horticulturist, near Macon, has furnished the *Journal and Messenger* with the annexed article on the preparation for, and production of, this delightful vegetable:

Asparagus.—This plant, the most esteemed of culinary vegetables, is often found wild on the *sea-shores* of Northern Europe. This explains the reason that *salt* is so beneficial to it when applied as a manure in our gardens. It was likewise found in great abundance on the extensive meadows of Russia and Prussia. The stocks however were very small. In Italy it came to greater perfection. It was extensively raised and highly esteemed by the Romans, and so luxuriantly did it grow in the many fields of Ravenna, that three shoots often weighed one pound. It has been raised and esteemed in Europe for an unknown length of time, and hundreds of acres of it have been cultivated around Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. A single Horticulturist near London, grows annually *eighty acres* of this vegetable.

Asparagus is generally raised from the seed, but, for private gardens, the better course is to procure plants from a nursery. It is a common, though very wrong opinion, that roots will come quicker to perfection if planted out when two or three years old. Thrifty plants of one year's growth are by far the best.

The general custom of arranging asparagus beds by digging them out three feet deep, lining the bottom and sides with planks or bricks, and filling with manure, is very troublesome and expensive. This method belongs to the "olden time," when everything was done upon a more durable plan. Experience shows that it may be raised in a much easier way, as follows:

Select a good, light, rich piece of ground. Make trenches *two feet* apart, twelve inches deep and twelve wide. Fill the trenches to within two or three inches of the top with a compost of rotten manure (that from the cow-yard is preferable) rotten vegetables, refuse from the garden, leaf mould or very rich surface earth. On this arrange the roots carefully at regular intervals, *eighteen inches* apart, and cover *two* or *three* inches deep. Place a small stake near each root in order to designate the place and to increase the convenience of replanting in case it should die. The plants of course ought to be watered as soon as set out and occasionally thereafter in dry seasons.

The Spring is commonly considered the best season for transplanting, but in this climate it may be successfully done at any time except during the hottest and dryest summer months. If planted in the Spring, the tops should be cut off. In the Fall, after having ripened their seeds, cut off the stems carefully at the surface of the earth, and cover the bed about six inches deep with rotten manure, leaves or other light earth. When coming up in spring keep them clear of weeds and once or twice give a good sprinkling of common salt. The second year pursue the same treatment, and the following Spring they will generally be fit for a moderate gathering. The treatment for the next ten or twelve years should not vary from the above. The yield will, annually, during that time, increase.

To those entirely unacquanted with this plant, I would say, never continue to cut asparagus longer than *two months*. After that time it should be allowed to run up to seed. A longer cutting injures the plant—and sometimes even destroys it. Near the sea coast, the common sea-weed—(*Fusus Vesiculosus*) is preferred as a manure—indeed it is the only manure necessary.

Small vegetables, such as Cresses, Radishes, Spinach and Lettuce may be raised between the rows. When grown judiciously and not in too great quantities they are very beneficial, and they serve to keep the earth loose and moist by shading with their leaves the surface near the roots of the asparagus.

Potato Disease. (To the Editor of the Mark-lane Express.)—In the spring of 1847, I was advised by a neighbor to sow agricultural salt broadcast on the ground intended for potatoes, before it was prepared for the crop, after the rate of a peck to five square roods of land. I did so, and the crop proved a very good one, and has kept free from blemish or any particle of disease, throughout the winter, to this time. On some ground adjoining I omitted to sow any salt, and the potatoes grown thereon were scabby and diseased. I come, therefore, to a conclusion, that salt is a preventive to the disease, and I send these facts to you for the benefit of the public; and, if you please, for insertion in your wide-circulated paper. I am, sir, your obedient servant, A Farmer of Forty Years' Standing.

Composition of Corn. Starch 28.40, nitrogenized matter 4.80, fat matter (oil) 35,60, coloring matter 0 20, cellular tissue 20 00 dextrine 2.00; various salts 7.20, loss 1 80.—1000 00.

No other grain is so well adapted for fattening animals as Indian corn, and by grain driers preserving it from the effects of sea voyages, we may expect that this grain will yet be shipped in large quantities to England for the fattening of their cattle, as they now appreciate its value.

The Curculio repelled—A. J. Downing in the Horticulturist, states that on two nectarine trees, (a fruit eminently liable to destruction by this insect,) standing near a stable yard, not a single puncture could be discovered, while others a few rods distant did not escape. This effect was attributable to the offensive fumes of the manure repelling the insect.

Our exchanges say that the wheat crop in the principal wheat growing States promises remarkably well.

MECHANIC ARTS.

MANUFACTURE OF SHOT.

To those who are acquainted with the process of shot making, a brief description of its *modus operandi* may not be unacceptable. The process, although somewhat curious, is exceedingly simple, and requires no expensive or complicated machinery. The whole process, as explained by Mr. Kennet of St. Louis, whose success in the manufacture of this article is worthy the enterprise which induced it, is very briefly given, and may be new to some of our readers.

The tower is thirty-one feet in diameter at the base, seventeen feet at the top, and one hundred and seventy-five feet high. The lead is conveyed by an endless chain, into the upper story, where it is melted, and, whilst in a liquid form, is passed through a ladle, and falls the distance of one hundred and fifty feet, into a cistern of cold water. This gives the globular form to the drops, which are chilled before reaching the water, and entirely cooled before reaching the bottom of the cistern.

From this cistern they are conveyed to a heated drum, in which a spiral wheel brings them all in contact with heated air, and thus dries them. They are then passed into a revolving cylinder, in which they are polished, and from thence passed over a succession of inclined planes or tables, and those which are perfect roll over into the receptacle below. They are then passed into a hopper, and, by a succession of sieves or guages, worked also by machinery, the various sizes are separated. Each sieve is then emptied into the appropriate receptacle, which completes the operation, leaving the shot ready for bagging after which it is lettered according to its size, and is then ready for market.

New Carriage. The Worcester Telegraph, says that Mr. Isaac Woodstock of that place, has made a most important improvement in a two wheel carriage as regards both ease in riding and beauty in appearance. The advantages which it possesses over a common built carriage, consist in the compact combination of a chaise or buggy body, with an axle, pair of shafts, and half eliptic springs, so arranged that the entire weight of the body and its load is suspended to the axle, neither resting upon or fatiguing the horse, and so also that the motion of the body of the vehicle is kept perfectly steady, and is prevented from violent jerks or vibrations, however rough or uneven the road may be. It is also constructed so as to pass the weight *under* the axle, instead of *over*, as in the old way. It balances on level ground, bears upon the horse in *ascending*, relieves him of the weight in *descending* a hill.

India Rubber Springs for Rail Road Cars.—Of the numerous uses to which the wonderful elasticity and durability of India rubber, render this material applicable, we are hardly aware of one, in which it has been more successful, than in forming springs for railroad cars. We have had occasion to observe, for some months past, its application to this use, on one of the passenger cars on the Newton Special Train of the Boston and Worcester Railroad. It is there used, not only for the springs on which the car rests, but for the springs attached to the draw bar, at each end of the car, to prevent any jar on the commencement or interruption of the motion of the car. For both these purposes it appears to be admirably adapted, and we do not learn that during the period in which it has been used, any defect in it has been discovered. It renders the movements of the car extremely easy, and protects it more effectually, we think, than any other spring which we have seen in use, from every harsh or unpleasant motion, either vertical or horizontal. It is also simple in its form and application, extremely light, and little liable to get out of repair. During the period of some months in which we have seen the springs in operation, there is no apparent wear or diminution of their efficiency. Each spring is composed of several circular layers or rings of India rubber, a thin metallic plate of the same size being interposed between each of the layers. From the simplicity of its form it cannot be expensive, and it admits of being made more or less elastic almost at pleasure. The invention, we understand, was first patented in England, where it has been introduced into general use on several of the principal railroads, and we have no doubt it will come into very extensive use in this country. The patent for this invention, we understand has been granted to Mr. W. O. Fuller, in England and France, and also in this country.—Mr. Knevitt, of New York, is the agent for the patentee in the United States, and he has established a branch office for the supply of the article in this city, as may be learned from an advertisement in another column of this paper.—*Adv.*

The First American Cotton Factory. At Pawtucket, Rode Island, is the old mill of Samuel Slater, Esq., being the first building erected in America for the manufacture of cotton goods. It is a venerable wood-built structure, two stories in height, bearing numerous evidences of its antiquity, and we believe was erected in 1793. Two spinning frames, the first in the mill, are still there, and are decided curiosities in the way. It is almost incredible to believe that this old building, time-battered and weather-browned, was the first to spread its sheltering roof over the young pupil of Arkwright and that those dwarf frames, rusty and mildewed with inactivity, are the pioneer machines of that immense branch of [illegible] the manufacture of cotton goods. Mr. Slater, the father of American cotton manufactures, was closely watched at the English custom-house that he could not smuggle over a drawing or pattern—He had, however, acquired a knowledge of the Arkwright principle of spinning, and from a recollection, and with his own hands, made three cards and twenty-two spindles, and put them in motion in the building of a clothier, by the water-wheel of an old fulling mill. Fifty-four years have since elapsed, and the business has since increased beyond all precedent in the history of manufactures. Our river and wild waterfalls, that then flowed and bloomed in solitude, are now propelling thousands of mill-wheels, and millions of shuttles and spindles. In the business hundreds of fortunes have been made—thousands of our citizens earn a subsistence, and find constant employment, while millions are clothed in different portions of the globe. A wonderful revolution has that old mill produced on the shores of the new world. [Lowell Journal.

The Track Sprinkler. This is the name of a contrivance that has been patented by persons in Providence, R. I., for sprinkling rail road tracks. The Journal of that city states that it has been applied to the trains of the Stonington Railroad, with results favorable far beyond the expectations of the projectors.

Iron in Architecture. For a long time the attention of architects and builders has been directed to iron as a material for building. Hitherto the price of iron has been an object. But recent improvements made in the process of manufacturing has had a tendency to reduce the cost of this imperishable article. The very great reduction which iron has undergone within a few months will suggest its increased use for architectural purposes.

To Color and Preserve Brass Ornaments. Brass ornaments when not gilt or lacquered, may be cleansed, and a fine color given to them by two simple processes. The first is to beat salammoniac into a fine powder, then to moisten it with soft water, rubbing it on the ornaments, which must be afterwards rubbed dry with bran and whiting. The second is to wash the brass work with roche alum boiled to a strong lie, in the proportion of an ounce to a pint; when dry it must be rubbed with fine tripoli. Either of these processes will give to brass the brilliancy of gold.

Alternate plates of zinc and cast iron have been discovered, by Dr. Allan, of Maynooth, to constitute a cheap and effective galvanic battery. The difference is as £40 to £2000. This battery is three times as powerful as any other now in operation. A full grown turkey was killed in half-a-second on being touched by the wires; pieces of iron, thick pieces of copper, and pieces of the hardest-tempered steel were ignited with the greatest ease.

Black Lead. The editor of the Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph has received a specimen of black lead, from a mine recently discovered on the farm of S. S. Clement, Esq., in Deering, New Hampshire. He says it is of the best quality.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

To Cook a Ham. Boil a common sized ham four or five hours, then skin the whole and fit it for the table; then set in an oven for half an hour, then cover it thickly with pounded rusk or bread crumbs, and set it back for half an hour. Boiled ham is always improved by setting it into an oven for near an hour, till much of the fat fries out, and this also makes it more tender.

It is said that beef steak enveloped in meal will keep sweet a number of days, and lose none of its tenderness. Salt hardens the steak while it preserves it.

The Red Ant. The depredations of this insect, may be prevented by strewing common table salt in places frequented by them. Safes and cupboards, infested by them, should be removed from contact with the walls, and a cup of fine salt placed under each leg.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1848.

William Buckminster, Editor.

Editorial Correspondence.

SYRACUSE, June, 10, 1848.

Having promised to give some account of my journey to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, I may as well commence before reaching the great natural curiosity at Niagara as to wait till my head is too full to make a selection.

Leaving Tremont House on Wednesday morning and taking the cars for Springfield, we arrived at N. Haven at one P. M., and took the new Steamer Commodore, a fine boat, which arrived at New York about five in the afternoon.

The farms on the way look well. The season is rather more forward than usual, though we have had three cold days this week. Corn looks very well, having improved the opportunity during "the three days" of hot weather of last week to show its good colors.

The ground was well warmed during those days, and the steam from it has kept the frost at bay and prevented its doing mischief except in very low lands.

Grass looks extremely well in all places between Boston and Syracuse, and farmers can hardly fail of having a good supply. The spring has been quite wet enough and no place was noticed in which more rain would have been useful.

From Springfield our route was down the Connecticut river, and here the cars went at a rapid rate to Hartford, crossing the river a few miles above it. New Haven is about 60 miles from Springfield, and Hartford is about half way between. We stopped but a few minutes at either place, for the Steamer Commodore was ready to take us across the Sound—a job of the length of about four hours.

The soil on the eastern bank of the Connecticut, down to Hartford, seems not to be extremely fertile, though it can be easily tilled. It is mostly alluvial and consequently contains no rocks for fences or for cellar walls. Most of the fences here are of wood, and of course the cost of maintaining them must fall on the present and future occupants. Indeed, the great expense of maintaining fences here induces many farmers to do without them, and many fields are seen lying in common without fences to mark the boundaries of the respective owners.

Some of the flats near the river are annually overflowed, and they are so much benefited by the sediment that is left on the subsiding of the waters that they produce annual harvests without manuring.

As we cross the Sound from New Haven, we come in sight of the sandy shores of Long Island and the scattered dwellings of the farmers. The west end of this Island, near New York, is highly cultivated. It is for this sandy soil that the farmers pay such high prices for leached ashes to make it retain moisture better and to preserve the other manures that are made use of.

After stopping in the city of New York, a multitude of us took the steamboat Alida, on Friday morning, for Albany. We started at 7 and landed at the wharf in a little more than 10 hours, though a pretty strong wind faced us through the whole route, and much retarded our pace through the Highlands.

The highest peaks are said to be 1500 feet above the water; yet no unpracticed eye would set them higher than 500. Twice as high as St. Paul's, or Trinity Church steeple, would be a probable estimate of those who are not in the practice of viewing or of taking the altitude of mountains. A slender pole looks taller than it really is; while a very solid and bulky mass is estimated too low. Peekskill, on the eastern side of the river, and old Fort Montgomery, on the western, are about 50 miles above New York city, and are at the commencement of what are called "the Highlands." West Point is farther up the river, on the west bank. It makes a pretty good face as we pass, for Uncle Sam has been scattering a number of his guineas here to induce our young "patriots" to come and learn the practice of man-slaughter.

Fort Putnam is still seen conspicuously, though it would not much annoy a modern military force. It was built principally to shower down vengeance on any British ship that should attempt to pass up the river, and a chain was drawn across a little above the fort to hold the enemy still while the gunners might do their duty. We were told that the Committee appointed by Congress to inspect the Cadets, is now engaged in that service.

We had a fine chance to view the features of these bold rocks that hang so high over the water. "Anthony's face" is still seen, though it seems he has lost the whole of his "nose," a feature that has long been admired by travellers on this river. How much our company lost by not surveying this river while the nose was on, and not starting earlier in life to view the premises, we are unable to say—but it is certain that a part of our company were more interested with some of the faces in the steamer than with any granite sculpture that appeared in the ledge.

Newburgh, once the head quarters of the Father of his country, was the next object of curiosity. It stands on the western bank of the river, and it loomed up high enough from the water; but it is said not to have acquired much *fame* since the issue of the "Newburgh letters," written for the purpose of exciting dissatisfaction in the army at the close of the Revolutionary war.

Hudson city is about 30 miles below Albany and stands on the eastern bank of the river. The banks here are not high and the lands are generally cultivated, or rather used for farming purposes, all along on both sides of the river from Newburgh to Albany. These lands are naturally no better than those in the southern counties of Massachusetts.

From Albany we started in the cars on Saturday morning for Buffalo, taking tickets here for the whole route. Twelve dollars are charged to each individual for a ride to Lake Erie. A good number of us were in the cars, many having staid over night at the Delevan House, the largest place of entertainment in the city, and having pretty good accommodations. The charges were no higher than were expected, with the exception of the barber's. His was "a shilling a clip" for beard only, and this for one who shaves daily, amounts to more than forty-five dollars a year—enough to hire a good farm in many parts of the country, for a year.

I mean to give you some account of the country between Albany and this place in my next letter.

W. B.

HOT WEATHER. The Thermometer in State street had risen to 80 degrees at a quarter past 11 o'clock, yesterday. The atmosphere was very sultry after the thunder shower of the night previous.

A vein of salt water, sufficient to turn an overshot mill, burst through a rock on the farm of Milton Smiley, in Cumberland county, Ky., on the 26th of May. This water will produce a pint of salt to every two gallons. The rock from which this stream of salt gushes burst open about five or six years ago with a terrific report.

In Lowell, Mr. Cowley, a laborer, was accidentally poisoned by drinking chloride, of silver and cyanide of potassium used in daguerreotyping.

☞ Pond's blacksmith shop, in Watertown, was burned on Thursday morning.

[For the Ploughman.]

THE SEASON, FRUITS, RAILROADS, &c.

MR. EDITOR.—We have recently returned from an excursion to New Hampshire and Vermont, via Northern Rail Road, and can truly say have never seen the vegetable kingdom present a more universal promise.

The rather frequent rains of the spring bringing a scowl on city invalids, and dry goods dealers, have laid unusual foundations for the grass crop; and this always brings relief on the bread stuffs, as much less grain will need be consumed by cattle and horses.

But grains, too, look perfect, and in full medium degree of forwardness; and apple fruits promise far more than will be for the health and comfort of some few sturdy farmers, who are not yet prepared to give up their "*old ripe cider.*" We rejoice, however, that this is extensively done, and while on the subject, would admonish the good men that in demolishing cider barrels, they carry not the ruin into their old orchards, except it be the decayed trees and sere branches.

While cider, as such, is good for nothing, select fruit, for family use, is the very best of property, and can no more go into disrepute than bread-stuffs themselves. Indeed, all sweet fruits, and proximately, the milder sours are food; the former fattening, the latter supporting man and beast; and nothing could more conduce to general healthfulness than the more general introduction of apple substance into all our cookery;—the fruit eating being nearly a perfect talisman to our own bilious, dyspeptic stomach.

We say, then, let no man destroy a single vigorous old apple-tree; but cherish it, first by removing all dead branches, then, by common field culture, the tree will soon attain a vigor sufficient for grafting.

And here let us say no tree is too old or too big for the purpose if it can be invigorated. Thrift is the only condition for grafting, the numerical cost of insertion being always equipoised by the subsequent productive capacities.

Tall trees should be first "headed in," which every farmer can do without cost. The subsequent thrift and vigor, deciding at once the practicability of grafting.

We could not but see in the old neglected orchards of Vermont and New Hampshire, resources of wealth not now known to the farmers themselves. There are ten trees to be found on almost every farm, that in Baldwins and Russettings would, year by year, net more than the whole farm. We speak these things advisedly, knowing that Russetts, like potatoes, can be kept till spring. That they are, *every year*, from May to July, $1,50 to $2 a bushel in Boston market. That Boston, with the new Liverpool market are perfectly boundless, to all that Vermont and New Hampshire could produce. But Vermont and New Hampshire have first got to feel the benefit of their Rail Roads in making a market; and my regret is, that a year should elapse ere the farmers take the hint, and set about this work of preparation. We mean pruning, invigorating the trees preparatory, and which, taking time, should be entered on at once.

We say then in passing, to all country farmers, put your trees in training at once by trimming and cultivation. This you can do. A year or two will decide the practicability of grafting. A year or two more and you will have russetts to eat till apples come again, and possibly a few fair ones for market at 2,00 per bushel, carrying a small freight by cars.

By the way: it is amusing to observe the varied states of feeling waked up along the track of the roads, now perforating the interior of New Hampshire and Vermont. Colts, fowls and children, of course give place to right and left as the cars whirl along; the former leaving their tails hanging pretty nearly in a horizontal position.

Merchants and business men, of course enjoy the ride at two and a half cents a mile and one fourth of the time, when they used to pay 6 cents and a pounding. Small narrow minded men, whose farms come in the way, feel as if cut in two in the middle. They would hardly have felt worse with a common shot through their abdominals; notwithstanding every acre, and every timber stick upon it has more than doubled its former value, to say nothing of its cash saleableness. Most of them along the track and vicinity have taken little jobs in timber getting, and provokingly cheap: not being prepared for the tremendous impulse given by the demand for former worthless articles and the diffusion of so much money. "*Might just as well had double,*" said a man to me, touching his sand bank.

These things, however, will correct themselves, and I hope, too, that spirit which does nothing but berate "corporations," and oppose every great and gigantic enterprise for public improvement.

We congratulate these interior landholders of New Hampshire and Vermont in their soon being reached by those market facilities, and think, perhaps, Boston will be better able to butter her crust, at least,—more thickly, more evenly as communication is opened up with this wide and productive interior. The present season will "tap" the whole vale of the Connecticut, so far up as Wells River, near Bagenet; the "Passamsic rail road, running up the Vermont side from White River, being newly graded.

We could not but think of the vantage gained, when as winter opens, this northern terminus, some 160 miles hence, shall become a place of wholesale exchange for Boston commodities, and at Boston prices, bating a moderate freight. The farmers of this region have ever driven a ruinous business in marketing their produce, as they needs must on a winter snow-path. If escaping a thaw, (which rarely happens,) they are found crowded in market all at once, and consequently,—low prices.

We predict better things for this region; and that the fertile vale of the Connecticut, as it easily can with a ready market, will quadruple its products immediately. It need hardly be less so up the other two main arteries now verging to completion; the "Central," via. White River, Montpelier, Burlington, and the Fitchburg, joining it there from the South, via. Bellows Falls, Bennington, &c.,—piercing northern New York to Ogdensburg, and we may ask where not!

VIATOR.

MEXICO. Lt. Tilden and the other Americans convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged, were respited at the city of Mexico on the 25th under a special order from Gen. Butler, as follows:—

"The sentence of death, which has been passed upon persons by courts of the American army, whether Americans or Mexicans, is hereby suspended until further orders."

The N. O. Picayune of the 4th says,

"Brig. Gen. Brooke, the commander of the western division of the army, yesterday received a requisition from Maj. Gen. Butler for vessels to convey twenty-seven thousand troops, officers and men, from some port or ports in Mexico to the United States."

The improvement noticed in the tone of commerce during the past few weeks has rather strengthened than otherwise, and during the past the private accounts from the manufacturing districts give a much more favorable impression than is conveyed from a perusal of the published reports. There is more enquiry for goods, and for some descriptions there has been a tendency in prices to improve. Money continues easy, and facilities are freely afforded for the discounting of first class bills. The arrival of specie at this port does not exceed £3600 from the United States. [Liverpool Mail.

FREDERICK, MD., June 13th. The court of inquiry to-day engaged in examining Capt. Kerr, of the dragoons. During the examination, Gen. Scott wished to know whether witness had not had his testimony impeached at some former court martial. Capt. Kerr answered indignantly, No, never. Quite a scene occurred. References to the protection of *court* here and of the *sword* elsewhere being freely made, were exchanged. Gen. Scott was next examined by Gen. Pillow respecting conversations with Captain Kerr, relative to Gen. Scott's orders to Pillow.

BALTIMORE, June 13. The Washington Union of to-day has a despatch dated at Charleston from a gentleman that left Mexico on the first of June, which says that the treaty of peace has most positively been ratified, and exchanges made. Major Graham is coming home with credentials. Three vessels at the port of Baltimore have been chartered to bring home the United States troops.

THE TREATY.—The New Orleans Delta of June 4th says of the ratification of the treaty with Mexico:—

"The important news was brought to Vera Cruz by the English courier on the afternoon of the 28th ult., and the Hetzel was ordered to sea on the morning of the 29th, with despatches for the government at Washington, and the departments in this city. The English courier, it was said, started direct from Queretaro for Vera Cruz immediately after the ratification, which accounts for his arriving there before Major Graham, the bearer of despatches for our government, who had first to go to headquarters at the city of Mexico. Major Graham was, however, hourly expected at Vera Cruz with the ratified treaty, when the steamer Hetzel left, and one of the naval steamers of the squadron was ordered to be held in readiness to convey him to this city or Mobile, on his arrival at Vera Cruz."

The correspondent of the Delta, writes from the city of Mexico.

"Editors Delta,—The officers and others who had been sentenced to be hanged to-day, have been respited by Gen. Butler, by a special order of the following substance:

"The sentence of death which had been passed upon persons by courts of the American army, whether Americans or Mexicans, is hereby suspended until further orders."

The citizens of Queretaro are going to give our Commissioners a grand ball. The exchange of ratifications was to take place to-day.

Gen. Arista is to be the Governor here when the Mexican government takes up their quarters here. I expect to see all the Mexican authorities here this week—coming in.

The Commissioners, Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, arrived at Queretaro at four o'clock, yesterday.

City of Mexico, May 26,
8 o'clock, P. M.

I have this moment received the final ratification of the treaty of peace by the Mexican Congress, and hasten to forward it to you. It was put to vote in the Senate on the 25th, at 3 o'clock. The vote stood 33 for, and 4 against it. It was reported by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the 22d, and the debate continued by several members up to its being put on its passage. It did not meet with so much opposition in the Senate as it did in the chamber of Deputies.

Gen. Smith left for Vera Cruz on the 24th, to make preparations for embarking the troops.

All the outposts have been ordered in to this city; they will be ready to march in three days after they arrive, which will be in a day or two.

Gen. Patterson's division being the first to move, will march in two or three days.

In ten days or less the American army will be on their march for the coast.

We will be hampered some with our sick, but this cannot be helped, as it would not do to leave those behind who are unable to travel.

Messrs. Sevier and Clifford left here for Queretaro, with an American escort, on the 23d at 7 o'clock. The exchange of ratifications will take place in Queretaro. The Commissioners have full power to exchange there or here.

The withdrawal of the troops will be in the following order:—

1st—Gen. Patterson's division; 2—Gen. Marshall's division; 3—division—new ten regiments; 4—2d division of old regulars under Gen. Kearney; 5—1st division of old regulars under Gen. Worth.

We have 2000 sick to take away with us—this will cut short our transportation for the well.

The heavy batteries (siege) of Lieut. Hagner and Capt. Rowland marched on the 28th inst.

The troops from Pachuca and Cuernavaco are already on their march direct for Perote."

ANOTHER MANCHESTER MURDER. We copied an item from a Manchester paper, last week, stating the disappearance of a young girl named *Sarah Furber*, of Nottingham, who had been residing in Manchester. We learn that her fate has since been ascertained. It is stated that having become pregnant, her seducer advised her to apply to a Dr. McNab, of Manchester, for relief; and that she was killed in the attempt to produce abortion. [Concord Patriot.

The Traveller adds to the above—

The body was then placed in a box while warm, brought to this city by the Doctor himself, and sold to a physician with an assurance that all was right. When the body was taken to a dissecting-room, it was ascertained by the Surgeon, from the appearance of the body, that there was foul play in the matter, and he ordered Doctor McNab to take it away immediately. The Doctor then went to the Porter of the Hospital and offered him five dollars to dispose of the body, and suggested the expediency of doing it by cutting it to pieces and throwing it into the vault. To this he pretended to consent, but embalmed the body and informed the Police. Dr. McNab, his son, and a portrait painter named Ingalls, have been arrested as implicated in the affair. The body was packed in a box *two and a half feet square and was sold for* $7. The Porter has now in his possession the $5 bill paid to him by Dr. McNab.

The examination of Dr. McNabb, his son Horace, and —— Ingalls, charged with having caused the death of Sarah Furber, was concluded after a sitting of two days. Dr. McNabb is fully committed for trial; Ingalls is held to bail in the sum of $1500 to answer for aiding, counselling, hiring and procuring the commission of an offence; and Horace McNabb was discharged.

BOAT UPSET AND LIFE LOST. A small sail boat was upset just below George's Island yesterday about 9 o'clock, having on board three young men of Charlestown, Henry B. Simmons, William P. Hall and Joseph Tufts. They succeeded in clinging to a small part of the bows of the boat until they were discovered by Mr. Bagley of Braintree and the son and grandson of Mr. Tobias Cook, keeper of the lower light, who by the aid of a spy-glass became apprised of their peril. They immediately put out to their assistance, and took them into their boat, after the sufferers had been in the water upwards of two hours. They were insensible, although alive; but Mr. Tufts, on landing, after proceeding a few steps and uttering a few words, sank and died soon afterwards notwithstanding the efforts made for his restoration. The remaining two recovered and were brought home by Mr. Cook this forenoon, after receiving from him every attention and hospitality, which their situation claimed. [Transcript.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE. A few days since Mr. Smith Barrett of Springfield, arrived in this city with a requisition from Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts, on the Governor of this State, for the delivery of a fugitive from justice. Having obtained the necessary papers, he went West and returned last evening with John L. Hill, whom he arrested in Syracuse, charged with the crime of arson. He left this morning with his prisoner for Springfield. This man Hill absconded from Springfield early in July last, leaving a wife and several small children destitute. On the 31st of that month he married in Syracuse a very respectable young lady, by the name of Olive Maria Watson. His conduct towards her has been such that she is now not only in delicate health, but is lingering out a wretched existence. [Albany Journal.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES. The following Missionaries will sail to-day for Africa in the brig Smithfield, Capt. Duff, bound to Gaboon River: Rev. J. L. Wilson and wife; Rev. A. Bushnell and wife; Rev. J. M. Preston and wife; Rev W. T. Wheeler; Mrs. Griswold; also, John Wesley, a native youth, who came to the United States two years since, and has learned the art of printing. [Providence Journal, 13th.

WATER TO EAST BOSTON. We learn from the Transcript that the Joint Special Committee on Water, to which was referred the petition of S. W. Hall and others, praying that the waters of Lake Cochituate might be carried to East Boston, have reported that it is inexpedient to adopt any measures for conveying water across the channel to East Boston by means of a submarine tunnel, as recommended by the petitioners.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The steamship America, arrived on Tuesday night, bringing news seven days later from Europe. She has made the shortest passage of which we have any knowledge, being only ten days and eight hours, including some hours detention at Halifax, by the fog.

ENGLAND.—Some partial disturbances had taken place in London, at Bradford, Manchester, Leeds, and other places. The chartists have been the chief instigators of these tumults, which in every case have been almost instantly suppressed.

Although there has been much political excitement both in England and Ireland during the week, trade had not suffered materially.

The Money market was steady, well supplied, and the rate of interest moderate; there had been much fluctuation in English Securities, and the general tendency of their value is downward. Notwithstanding these circumstances, there were grounds for expecting an improved trade. The weather was fine, and from all the reports received from the agricultural districts in the United Kingdom, there was every reason to expect a timely and prolific harvest.

The cotton market had been very dull, but at the same time steady. The sales for the week are 30,080 bales, of which speculators took 2,700, and exporters 1,500. The imports during the same period were large, 76,000 bales, of which no fewer than 69,000 were from the United States.

The continued prevalence of weather most favorable for the young crops, had exercised a still further depressing effect upon the grain trade. The arrivals from abroad were limited. The estimated stock remaining under bond in the warehouse at Liverpool, on the 1st instant, was 7252 qrs. of wheat, 453 bbls of flour, 1380 bbls. of Indian meal, 168 qrs. of barley, 2040 qrs. of beans, and 989 qrs. of peas. The demand for all descriptions of wheat limited, and at Mark Lane, on Monday last, prices receded 1s per qr.

IRELAND.—Mr. John Mitchell had been found guilty of felony, for which the Government had brought him to trial. A scene of great confusion ensued in the court when the verdict was delivered, but the tranquility of the city of Dublin was not materially disturbed. On the 27th ult., Mitchell was brought up for sentence; he was sentenced by the court to fourteen years' transportation.

The types of the United Irishman newspaper were immediately seized by the government, and his property sequestered. That paper, is accordingly, at an end; but arrangements are in progress for bringing out a new journal of a similar tendency, under the sovereign style, title, and dignity of the "Irish Felon." The language of Mr. O'Connell, at the Repeal Association, when urging the members to adopt the family of Mitchell, and in expressing indignation against the Attorney General, was particularly exciting. He called upon all Irishmen never again to speak to the attorney-general, "but to spit upon him, as he had spit upon the Catholics—not to expose themselves to be struck down singly, but to bind themselves together as determined and United Irishmen."

Mr. Mitchell arrived at Spike Island, Cork, on Sunday night, and was instantly handed over to the Governor. He will immediately assume the convict dress, and be treated in every respect like an ordinary convict.

The intelligence from the continent does not exhibit any important changes from the last accounts.

In France, the Assembly have proposed a single Chamber and one President. A proposition to abolish the national workshops had caused considerable irritation among the workmen.

The prospect is that the Danish-German war is ended, by an arrangement which divides the Duchy of Schleswig.

Much uneasiness remains in Berlin, but there had been no outbreak.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a manifesto complaining of the anarchy of his subjects.

In Austrian Italy, the Piedmontese were vigorously prosecuting the siege of Peschiera. The Austrian troops under Gen. Nugent, had defeated the Italians near Vicenza, and formed a junction with Marshal Radetsky.

FRANCE.—During the past week tranquility has been maintained in Paris. Under the vigorous administration of General Cavaignac, with a large body of regular troops under his command, the attempts which have been several times made to create disturbances have been at once suppressed; the National Assembly, surrounded by an immense military force, sits daily, and appears by degrees settling down to the business of practical legislation.

The determination of the Assembly and the Executive to break up the system of organization of labor set on foot by M. Louis Blanc, has occasioned deep resentment amongst the recipients of the wages of the State. The executive first struck a blow at the director of the *ouvriers*, M. Emile Thomas, who succeeded Louis Blanc in the administration of the *ateliers nationaux*. On the night of the 26th ult., Emile Thomas, was suddenly sent for by the Minister of Public Works, and superseded in his office by two civil engineers, and having been compelled to sign a *voluntary* resignation was sent off in the custody of two agents of police to Bordeaux, or the neighborhood. The workmen were not slow in discovering that their occupations would soon cease: accordingly they demanded the reinstatement of Emile Thomas in his functions, and since that time the *rappel* has been beaten almost daily. Large assemblages of workmen have been drawn together in various parts of Paris, but being kept in check by the force of regular troops and national guards brought against them, all the efforts made to disturb the peace have been abortive.

The committee of the assembly appointed to prepare the draught of the republican constitution, has decided unanimously on a single chamber and a single president both to be the result of direct popular election, by universal suffrage. There is some difference as to the duration of the Chamber and the President, part of the committee desiring that the elections shall be triennial, while another would have them once in four years. The project is to be preceded by a declaration that the State is bound to place within the reach of all citizens employment and gratuitous education, and to supply aid to those who require it, and are unable to work. It is proposed that the legislative body be composed of 750 members. In case of revision of the constitution, the Constituent Assembly to be composed of 900 members. The election to take place by department and by ballot from a list. The President is to be incapable of re-election, and must have at least two millions of votes.

On the 26th ult. M. Blanqui was arrested at a house in the Rue de Montholon, and was conveyed to Vincennes, where the other prisoners implicated in the attack on the Assembly are confined.

The Paris papers report that tranquillity prevailed, but the Times correspondent writing on that day says, "the precautionary measures for the security of the National Assembly and of the Executive Government have not relaxed. I have just returned from the Champ de Mars, passing by the Palace of the Assembly. In the Champ de Mars I was led to believe I should find 100,000 *ouvriers* ready for anything; there were certainly there 5000 or 6000 of the idle, boisterous bullying men to whom the eye has lately been accustomed, and who were discussing, as they termed it, the interests of their *etat* but in reality only uttering menaces against the Government for the decree of yesterday, which threatens to make them that which they pretend to be, 'working men.' At the Palace of the Assembly I found the same exurberance of preparation to resist an attack that has been observable there during many days. There were two regiments of the line, the 18th and 29th, with 4000 or 5000 National Guards and Guards Mobile round the Palace, who had, as usual, piled their arms, and were lounging about, lying on the ground, smoking, or amusing themselves with practical jokes.

"There is no danger of any disorder today, although the people I saw in the Champ de Mars spoke of carrying a petition to the Assembly; but there is reason to apprehend that matters really approach to a crisis. The *ouvriers* must be disposed of. The mere display of strength and resolution will, it is hoped, suffice. The Government cannot be suspected of any desire to bring about a sanguinary collision, and it would be unjust to withhold from the people of all classes who have figured in the "demonstrations," and even in the embryo *emeutes* we have witnessed since the revolution, that they have not, except in one instance, evinced a desire to shed blood. No time must be lost, however, for the financial state of the Republic, with which this question is entirely bound up, will require all the wisdom, all the energy, and all the talent of the Assembly and the Government to obviate the bankruptcy that impends upon it."

The *Constitutional* announces the arrest of M. Tard, the Provisional Mayor of Passy, together with M. Large, Major of the National Guard of that commune, charged with being engaged in the attack on the National Assembly on the 15th of May. The number of persons in custody for this affair amounts now to between 200 and 300.

The Commission on the Constitution has decided, by a majority of 17 against 5, that the Republic shall be governed by a President.

LATE FROM EUROPE. The New York Courier and Enquirer received a despatch from London of May 27th, containing the following.

The vote in the National Assembly on the proposed decree for the banishment of Louis Philippe and his family was 632 in favor and 63 against it. Majority for banishment 559.

Letters from Naples of May 19th state that the Chamber had dissolved, and that the city had been declared in a state of siege. Liberty to devastate and pillage had been conceded to the troops. The National Guard had behaved with the greatest heroism; it submitted to destruction but did not yield.

The French Admiral is said to have demanded 800,000 francs as an indemnity for losses sustained by French subjects.

At the Court of Common Pleas in Northampton last week, Henry Potter recovered of the town of Ware $1865 50 for injuries received from a defect in the road, by which his wagon was broken and he was thrown out with great violence.

COLD. A letter from Franconia, New Hampshire, dated June 10th, 1848, says: "There was a very severe frost here on the night of the 1st of June. On the morning of the 2d, the thermometer indicated 28 degrees. Corn, beans, and all other tender vegetables were cut down to the ground.

Professor Greenleaf, has been obliged by declining health to resign the Dane Professorship of law in Harvard University.

AFFLICTING. On Saturday morning last, a child of Mr. Holmes of Duxbury, aged about four years, was scalded to death by falling into a tub of hot water. [Hingham Gazette.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE. *Philadelphia*, Monday, 10 P. M. Jackson's pyrotechnical establishment in Southwark, was blown up to-night, by the carelessness of a boy, who, with a young lady, is awfully mutilated, and life is despaired of. Cossiday's blind manufactory was also burned out to-night.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE. Gens. Cass and Taylor were each nominated for President by the Democratic and Whig National Conventions respectively, on the *fourth* ballot, and by very nearly the same prevailing vote. Gen. Butler and Millard Fillimore were in like manner nominated on the *second* bollot, and by very nearly the same preponderating vote.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, on June 7, Charles H. Warren, William Amory and George R. Russell, were chosen Directors.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Charles H. Warren was re-elected President of the Board.

A dividend of 3½ per cent has been declared, payable July 1.

DEATH FROM CLAMS. In our last paper we published the death of Mr. John Nowland, of Marblehead, caused by eating of clams. In addition to this, we learn that a similar death occurred in Lynn on Sunday last, the victim being a Scotchman, employed in the print-works in that town, named William Austin, aged about 30, who ate a few raw clams upon the borders of Saugus river on Sunday afternoon, and expired in convulsions shortly after. [Salem Register.

ROBBERY IN WHATELY. On Friday night, 9th inst., the manufactory of Thomas Nash & Co., Whately, was broken open and eight pieces of satinet were stolen. On Monday night, John Boyden and Moses Philbrick, residents of West-Whately, were arrested and committed to jail at Greenfield. Some wool was found in their possession.

The dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Dadmun, in Fitchburg, was entered on the night of the 13th inst and about $200 in money stolen.

There was a severe storm of hail at Worrionmack, Pa., on Sunday, by which 12 to 1500 panes of glass were broken, and a considerable damage done to the wheat and other growing crops.

A MAN KILLED ON A RAILROAD. A brakeman named McCab, was on Tuesday killed on the Susquehanna Railroad, having his head smashed between two trains of cars.

ROBBERIES. M. Wyman of Woburn had his pocket book stolen on Saturday containing $150 and some valuable papers. . . . Some eight day clocks were stolen from the factory of A. Willard on the Neck on Friday night. . . . A bundle of ladies clothes were stolen from No 10 Allston street on Saturday. . . Four silver table spoons, one silver butter knife, a silver knife and fork, and three bottles of Champagne, were stolen on Saturday afternoon from the house of Ralph E. Newton, in Rutland street.

COMMERCE OF BOSTON. One hundred and sixty vessels have arrived at this port since the issue of our paper on Saturday, of which nearly fifty were British. Twenty-six vessels cleared to-day for foreign ports, of which 25 were British. Fifty-seven cleared at this port on Saturday, the largest number ever cleared in one day. [Traveller.

FORGERY. About 10 o'clock Saturday forenoon, a forged check for $3,993, purporting to be signed by J. N. Fiske, was presented by a boy at the counter of the Hamilton Bank, and paid in bills on the said bank, of the following denominations:—seven of $500 each, four of $100 each, and $93 in small bills.

☞ It is estimated that 500,000 men will take part in the presidential election of 1848 who in 1844, were between the ages of 17 and 21.

FIRE AT EAST BOSTON. Five two story brick dwelling-houses were destroyed by fire, on London street, East Boston, on Monday forenoon. They were insured for $9500, of which $5700 at the Mechanics' Mutual Office, Boston.

NEW CASTLE CO., Delaware, June 7. The wheat continues to look splendidly. Farmers from the vicinity of the Canal (Delaware and Chesapeake) say they will commence harvesting about the 15th of this month. Here we shall commence from 20th to 25th. Farmers have the greatest crop of hay and wheat to secure, that they have ever had.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., June 7th. Our crop of wheat which is now nearly ready for the sickle, is promising beyond precedent. If the present weather continues two weeks longer, we shall gather a very large crop, of very fine quality. No stock of old on hand.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY. The collection of books and pamphlets, once forming a portion of General Washington's Library, has been purchased to be presented to the Athenæum.

AN EDITOR IN LUCK. John S. Walker, Esq., editor of the Claremont Eagle, was lately married to Harriet H., daughter of the late George B. Upham, of Claremont, N. H. The bride brings to her husband as a dowry the nice little sum of $150,000, left her by her father.

FROM SANTA FE. Major Singer, Paymaster United States Army, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, from Santa Fe, having performed the trip to Fort Leavenworth in twenty-three days. Major Singer left Santa Fe in a very quiet condition, the strict state of discipline established by Col. Easton last year having been persevered in by the subsequent commanding officers, much to the benefit of the service.

It is stated that Gen. Price had received orders from Major-General Butler to fall back on Chihuahua, but that these orders had not been carried into execution by Gen. Price.

Major Singer left Santa Fe on the 3d ult., escorted by seven men. He was for a short time separated from a portion of his escort, his driver and servant being alone with him; and while thus exposed he was attacked by a party of Indians, whom he succeeded in beating off. In the second attack he was less fortunate, the Indians having succeeded in capturing his trunks, papers and vouchers, and the mules attached to his wagon. The fortunate appearance of the escort, it is probable, saved the lives of himself and party. [St. Louis Republican, 1st inst.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 8th inst, at Baldwin Place Church, by Rev Baron Stow, Mr Wesley P. Balch, Jr., to Miss Almira P., daughter of Hiram Smith, Esq.

14th inst, at Mt Vernon Church, by Rev. M. Hale Smith, E. M. Kingsley of New York, to Miss Almira W. Acorn of Boston; Mr Alvah Flanders to Miss Nancy A. Acorn, both of this city.

11th inst, by Rev Mr Waterston, Mr Charles Dickinson of Hadley to Miss Sarah Wiley of Amherst.

8th inst, by Rev Mr Rogers, Mr Charles P. Plympton to Miss Almira L. Brastow, both of Boston.

6th inst, by Rev Joseph H. Clinch, Mr Wm. P. Valentine of Ashland to Miss Caroline, daughter of Silas Warren, Esq., of Boston.

In Salem, 14th inst, Mr Wm. Lynde of Woburn to Miss Caroline F. Esty of Salem.

In Trinity Church, at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, June 10th, the (the birth day of the bride,) by Rt Rev Bishop Eastburn, Mr G. Howland Shaw, of the firm of R. G. Shaw & Co., to Miss Cora, only daughter of Hon Theodore Lyman of this city.

In Roxbury 5th inst, by Rev Mr Fay, Mr Charles D. Swain to Miss Eliza Newman, both of R.; Mr George Frost of Charlestown to Miss Elizabeth A. Pearson of R.

In Dorchester, 11th inst, at the Episcopal Church, by Rev Mr Porter, Mr Nathaniel Dennett, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H., to Miss Charlotte E. Willis, daughter of S. Howard Willis, Esq., all of Dorchester, Mass.

In Waltham, 7th inst, by Rev Mr Hill, Mr Charles Coleman of Buffalo, N. N., to Miss Sarah B. Eastman, of W.

In Brookline, 11 inst, by Rev William H. Shailer, Mr George R. Sullivan of Frankfort, Me., to Miss Mary C. Carter of B.

In Brighton, 8th inst, by Rev Mr Newell, Mr E. M. Abbot to Caroline J., daughter of Mr E. Willard.

In Northampton, 8th inst, Rev William Bates of Northbridge, to Miss Cornelia Frances, daughter of Mr Samuel W. Lee of Northampton.

In Lancaster, 7th inst, by Rev Mr Bartol, Dane A. Marrett of Somerville to Eliza A. Locke; and Samuel H. Marrett of Somerville to Frances A. Locke, twin brothers to twin sisters.

In Shrewsbury, June 7th, in the Methodist Church, by Elder Haskell, Mr Henry B. Gill to Miss Mary J. Sargent.

In Essex, by Rev. Mr Crowell, Mr George Riggs to Miss Martha L. Burnham, both of E.

In Gloucester, Mr Andrew J. Hammond to Miss Hannah Dorman, both of G.

DEATHS.

In this city, 14th inst, Miss Caroline E. Perkins, daughter of the late Rufus Perkins, Esq., 22.

11th inst of apoplexy, Mr Thomas Swan Weld, 78.

9th inst suddenly, Miss Mary Hall, 67.

15th inst, Mrs Sibby W. Edwards, in her 58th year.

In Charlestown, 8th inst, of scarlet fever, Jonathan Edward, son of Richard and Martha Ann Kimball, 1 yr 8 mos.

In Roxbury, June 7th, Mrs Elizabeth S., wife of Mr Alden Graham, and eldest daughter of John Estabrook, Esq., of Rutland, Esq., of Rutland, 27.

9th inst, of consumption, Anne Maria, daughter of Samuel Phipps, Esq., 20.

In East Cambridge, 13th inst, of consumption, Solon Leeds, 19.

In North Chelsea, Stephen Atwood, 67.

In Holliston, Mass., June 15, of croup, Martha Ann Nichols, 10 months.

In North Danvers, 11th inst, Mrs Lydia Porter, wife of Mr Elias Putnam, 27.

In Lancaster, June 6, Dea Jonas Lane, 87.

In Stoneham, 5th inst, Mr Thomas Gould, 57.

In Troy, N. H., May 17, Mr Daniel Buttrick, 100 years and 1 month, a native of Concord, Mass.

In Calcutta, April 2, very suddenly, Mr Ralph C. Spalding, formerly of Boston, and son of Prescott Spalding, Esq., of Newburyport, Mass., 20.

In Pensacola, Florida, Mr Christopher G. Selfridge, U. S. Naval Constructor, formerly of Newburyport.

NUMBER OF DEATHS, for the week ending Saturday noon, 65. Males 36. Females 29. Stillborn 13. Nine of the above died at Deer Island Hospital.

Causes—Consumption 12; typhus fever 6; scarlet do 2; disease of the heart 2; do of the bowels 1; do of the spine 1; do of brain 2; croup 3; infantile 6; childbed 2; whooping cough 1; accidental 3; old age 2; inflammation of the lungs 2; pleurisy 1; cancer 2; convulsions 1; spasm 1; marasmus 1; cholera infantum 1; dysentery 4; diarrhœa 1; hœmorrhage 1; poison 1; bronchitis 1; debility 1; dropsy on the brain 1; mortification 1; teething 1; measles 1.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing May 28.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Length of Days.
SUNDAY.	4 28	7 26	1 55	14 58
MONDAY.	4 27	7 27	2 31	15 0
TUESDAY.	4 26	7 27	3 10	15 1
WEDNESDAY.	4 26	7 28	3 54	15 2
THURSDAY.	4 25	7 29	7 33	15 4
FRIDAY.	4 24	7 29	8 35	15 5
SATURDAY.	4 24	7 30	9 29	15 6

Review of the Markets.

ASHES—There is no material change in the market since last week. Pots are selling moderately at 4½a4¾c; Pearls are scarce and nominal at 5¾a6c per lb,—cash.

COFFEE—The market continues dull, and their demand limited. Prices remain about the same as last week. The sales comprise 500a600 bags St Domingo at 5¾a6c; 200 do Sumatra 6½c; 300 do Java 8¾a9c; 740 do Porto Cabello 7a7½c per lb 6 mos.

HAY—The arrivals have been large, and prices are tending townwards. Eastern pressed is selling at $12 per ton—cash.

HIDES—The market remains inactive. Although prices are low, still buyers do not readily come forward. Sales have been made of 2000 Buenos Ayres at 9¾c per lb 6 mos; 1000 do selected, 9¼c per lb 8 mos; 1200 do 9c per lb 4 per cent. off for cash; 500 Rio Grande 9c; and 700 Western 7½c per lb 6 mos; 2500 Mexican Goat Skins 62½c each, 6 mos.

HOPS—The demand is limited to the wants of the trade, with small sales at 5½a6c per lb cash. About 1000 bales remain in the hands of growers and 1000 are held on speculation.

LIME—Sales of Thomaston at 70a73c per cask—cash.

METALS—Sales of Sheathing Copper at 21½c and yellow Sheathing Metal at 18½ per lb 6 mos. The transactions in Iron are not to any considerable extent Scotch Pig, Gartsherrie brand, is selling from store in small lots at $28a29 per ton 6 mos. Nails continue in good demand at 4¼c per lb cash. There has been some demand for Lead and 10,000 pigs, part to arrive, have been sold, at 3¾c for upper and 3⅝c per lb cash for lower mines.

MOLASSES—The market continues dull and prices depressed. Cuba sweet is selling in lots to the trade at 17a17½c and a cargo do at 16¼c; Trinidad in lots at 22c and Cienfuegos Muscovado at 23c per gal 6 mos.—In distilling qualities there have been sales of 500 hhds Cuba sour at 15c; 150 do do, 15½c per gal 6 mos, and at the close held at 16c per gal.

PROVISIONS—There has been a fair demand for most articles. Prime Pork is selling at $9; mess has advanced and sales are making at 11,25a11,50 and some holders are asking $12; clear 13.50a14 per bl 4 mos. Beef is in moderate demand. Sales of Western mess at 10,50 and extra at $11 per bl 4 mos. Lard continues in good demand. It is selling in bbls and tierces at 7½c, and in kegs at 8¼c per lb 4 mos. Hams are plenty and sell at 7a7½c per lb 4 mos. Butter and Cheese are in moderate demand at quoted prices.

RICE—Sales of 190 casks, common quality at 3½c—and do good, for export, at 3¾c per lb 6 mos. In Liverpool, 200 tierces Carolina sold at 16s 9d to 18s 6d,—per cwt.

SUGAR—There has been a fair demand for Box Sugars since our last, and the market is pretty firm.—Sales of about 600 boxes Cuba, brown and yellow, at 5a6¾c per lb 6 mos. In Muscovadoes there have been sales of about 150 hhds at 4a4¼c; 100 do do at 4½a4¾c per lb 6 mos. The market closes with an improvement of ¼a½c per lb advance.

TALLOW—There is not much at present. Rendered is firm at 8c, and rough at 6c per lb cash.

WOOL—There has been a moderate demand for domestic fleece and pulled, without change in prices; 20 bales Crimea black sold on private terms.

AUCTION SALES.

[On Wednesday.]

[By John Tyler.] Sugar—36 hhds and 20 bls New Orleans $4 22½a4 27½, 3 per ct off, cash;
Molasses—60 bls New Orleans, poor, 17c cash;
Pork—5 bls mess, poor, $6 75, cash;
Beef—9 bls mess, poor, $6 75, cash;
Hides—150 New Orleans, 6½c;
Mahogany—134 logs Mansanilla, 14c per foot, 4 mos.

[Auction Sales, on Thursday.]

[By John Tyler.] Coffee—800 bags Gonaives, $5 45a$5 50 per 100 lbs, cash;

[By Horatio Harris & Co.] Corn—5000 sacks New Orleans yellow, poor order, 44a43c, cash; 4000 bu Southern, heated, 44a43c, cash;

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

BOSTON, June 16. Flour—The demand for Flour has been good throughout the week. The stock small and the market firm, with an upward tendency in prices. Pure Genesee is scarce; common brands selling at $6,37½; fancy brands 7a7,50; Ohio and Michigan 6a6,12½; Ohio round hoop $6; St Louis 6,12½a6,25; do extra 6,75, Oswego common 6a6,12½ per bl cash. For Southern there has been more inquiry. Some parcels have been sold at 6,25 per bl 4 mos, and 1500 bls for export on private terms. Sales of Corn Meal at 2,50a2,75 and Rye Flour at 3,87½a4 per bl cash.

Grain—For Corn there has been a steady demand.—Yellow flat has been selling at 55a56c and white 51a52c per bu cash. About 16,000 bushels are shipping to Europe. Oats have been in fair demand. Northern at 53c; Southern 41a42; Delaware 43a44c per bu.—Sales of Rye at 75c per bu cash.

NEW YORK, June 12, 2½ P. M. Flour is without much movement, prices as Saturday. For both Corn and Wheat an advance is asked; Northern yellow Corn is held at 65c, no sales yet.

Evening—Very little done in Grain. Round yellow Corn is held at 62a65c, but buyers are not ready; flat yellow sold at 59a60c. Ohio Wheat is held at $1,25 and 1,20 offered; 1300 bu Virginia Oats at 39c.

13th—[by Telegraph—There is but a moderate business doing in Flour, and prices are in favor of the buyer. Sales of 600 bls Genesee at 5,62½a6; Western at 5,62½a5,87½; and Southern at 6,12½. Sales 1000 bu prime white Ohio Weeat at 128c. Corn is in steady demand; sales mixed at 53a54c; yellow flat 58c; for yellow round 61a62c is offered; there is a good shipping inquiry. Oats are steady, with sales at 43a44c.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, June 15.

[Reported for the Ploughman.]

307 Cattle at Market, 40 unsold—18 Pairs Working Cattle—50 Cows and Calves.

PRICES. BEEF CATTLE; a decline of 25a37 cents per hundred.

WORKING CATTLE, not much in demand.

COWS AND CALVES; dull and prices from $24a[illegible] less.

SHEEP. 1200, at Market

700 Sheep,—prices $1,75, $2,00, $2,50, $3,00, $3,50.

500 Lambs, do $2,00, $2,25, $2,50 $2,75 $3,00.

SWINE, 850 at market, all sold, and at an advance of about one fourth of a cent per lb.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, June 12. At Market 1800 Beef Cattle, (all from the South and West via Philadelphia,) 70 Cows and Calves, 2500 Sheep and Lambs. Prices, &c.—Beef Cattle were in active demand at from $6a8,25 per 100 lbs. 300 head were driven to Boston, and about 100 head left over. Cows and Calves—We quote sales at from $20, 35a50—all sold. Sheep and Lambs—Prices of Sheep $1,75, 2,75, 4,50. Lambs at $1,50, 2,50a3,75. Left over 250.

SALES OF STOCKS ON WEDNESDAY.

AT AUCTION.

[By Stephen Brown & Son.]

50 shares Western RR, 98¼a98⅜ per ct;
10 do Boston and Maine RR, 15 per ct adv;
10 do Nashua and Lowell RR, 15½ per ct adv;
1 do York Mills, 3¼ per ct adv;
5 do Great Falls Manuf C., $200;
1 do New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, (par 500,) 75 per ct;
$500 Mass and Vermon Railroad Bonds, 90;
$2453 67 Equitable Safety Ins Co., Scrip. 41 per ct;
$727 42 Mutual Marine Ins Co., Scrip. 42½ per ct.
$64 37 Mutual Safety Ins Co., New York 9 per ct;

[AT THE BROKERS' BOARD.]

42 rights Boston and Maine RR, $1 70;
20 shares Vermont Central RR, 74¼;
13 do Western RR, 98¾;
25 do Norwich and Worcester RR, b 30 d 33;
12 do Auburn and Rochester RR, 90¾;
2 do Pittsburg Copper Co, b 60 d 70;
5 do State Bank, 55¼a55½;

[At the Brokers' Board, on Thursday.]

8 shares Eastern RR, 103½a104;
75 do Reading RR, 17¼;
2 do Boston and Lowell RR, 570;
20 do Connecticut River RR, 100¼;
3 do Boston and Maine RR, 115¼;
25 do Norwich and Worcester RR, b 10 d 32;
300 do East Boston Co., 12 1-6 a 12¼;
50 do do do s 60 d 12¼;
$1500 Reading Railroad Bonds, 1860—65;
1000 do 1850—59;

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, June 12. [For the week.] Sperm—The market is quite dull, and we have but to notice sales of about 500 bls at 90c per gal, which is a decline from previous rates. Whale—There is more activity in the market for Whale, but prices have not improved. A sale of 3000 bls for export on Saturday, 1600 bls of which sold at 29c and the remainder at 28¾c per gal; and previously several small parcels, in all about 500 bls at 30, 31a32c, as to quality; to-day there is a good inquiry, but no further transactions. Whalebone remains entirely neglected. We have heard of no transactions in this market for several weeks.

[Retail Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump, lb	28@.. 28	Do. West'n, lb	8@.. [illegible]
Do. tub, ℔ lb	16@.. 25	Lard, best, ℔ lb	8@.. [illegible]
Cheese, new milk, ℔ lb	7@.. 10	Do. West'n, keg ℔ lb	8@.. [illegible]
Do. four meal	4@.. 6	Veal, ℔ lb	6@.. 11
Eggs, ℔ dozen	..@.. 14	Calves, whole	5@.. 8
Beef, fresh, lb	6@.. 14	Lamb, ℔ lb	3@.. 5
Do. salted, ℔ lb	8@.. 10	Mutton, ℔ lb	6@.. 11
Do. smoked	..@.. 10	Sheep, whole, lb	6@.. 11
Hogs, whole	6@.. 6½	Chickens, ℔ pr.	75@ 125
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	10@.. 12	Turkeys, each	1 00@ 125
Do. salted, ℔ lb	8@.. 10	Pigeons, ℔ doz.	1 25@ 150
Hams, Bos'n, lb	9@.. 10	Geese, Mongl.,	1 00@ 125

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, ℔ p'k	25@.. 33	Onions, doz bun	..@.. [illegible]
Do. swt, ℔ pk.	..@.. ..	Beets, bush	62@.. [illegible]
Cabages, n'w, oz	..@.. ..	Beans, ℔ bush.	1 50@ 2 [illegible]
Squashes, ℔ lb.	3 @.. 3	Parsley, ℔ box	..@.. [illegible]
Turnips, bushel	62@.. 75	Lettuce, ℔ doz	25@.. 37
Radishes, dozen bunches	25 a.. 33	Cucumbers, each	12 a.. ..
		Spinach, bushel	.. a 1 00
Peas, g'n, bush.	1 50 a 1 75	Asparagus, dz bu	6 a.. [illegible]

FRUIT.

Strawberries, bx	20 a.. 25	Cherries, quart	12 a.. 17
Cranberries, bu	3 00@ 3 50	Pears, ℔ peck	..@.. ..
Quinces, bush.	..@.. ..	Apples, dried, lb	5@.. 6
Chestnuts, bush	..@.. ..	Oranges, ℔ box	4 50@ 5 00
Shellbarks, bush	..@.. ..	Lemons, ℔ box	3 50@ 4 00
Grapes, Ham. lb	..@.. ..	Figs, ℔ lb	9@.. 12

[Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

Mess Beef, ℔ bbl, cash price	10 00@12 00	Ohio Mess	11 00@11 50
Navy Mess, bbl.	9 50@10 00	Do. Prime	9 00@ 9 50
No. 1 do	8 50@ 9 00	Boston Lard, in bbls, ℔ lb	..@.. 8
Pork, Bos'n, ex. cl. ℔ bbl.	..@18 00	Ohio do., do., do	7@.. 7½
Bost'n Clear	16 50@17 00	Hams, Bos'n, lb	8@.. 9
Ohio, ex. clear.	..@15 00	Do., Ohio, ℔ lb	..@.. 8
Do. Clear	..@14 00	Tongues, ℔ bbl.	18 00@20 00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Lump, 100 lbs	16@.. 24	Cheese, best, ton	7½@.. 8
Tub, best, ℔ ton	17@.. 24	Do, common, ton	5@.. [illegible]
Shipping, ℔ ton	7@.. 10	Eggs, ℔ 100 doz	12@.. 13

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, ℔ bbl.	2 00@ 3 50	Onions, ℔ bbl.	@.. ..
Potatoes ℔ bbl.	2 00@ 3 00	Pickles, ℔ bbl.	5 00@ 5 50
Beets, ℔ bbl.	..@ 1 50	Peppers, ℔ bbl.	8 00@ 9 00
Carrots, ℔ bbl.	..@ 1 25	Mangoes, ℔ bbl.	8 00@10 00

[Wholesale Prices.]

HIDES.

B. Ayres, dry, lb	9½@.. 10	African, ℔ lb	8@.. 10
Pernam., d. s. lb	..@.. ..	Calcutta Cow, g. salted, each	90@ 1 20
Rio Grande, ℔ lb	9½@.. 10		
W. Indian, ℔ lb	7@.. 8	Do., dry	75@.. 80

HAY.

Country, ℔ 100 lbs	75@.. 80	Eastern pressed, ℔ ton	14 00@14 50
		Straw, 100 lbs.	60@.. 65

HOPS.

1st sort, 1847, lb	6@.. 7	2nd sort	..@.. ..

LEATHER.

Phil., best, ℔ lb	23@.. 25	N.Y. red, light.	17@.. 18
Do. country,	21@.. 23	Do. do., heavy.	15@.. 16
Balt., city tan.	22@.. 24	East'n slaugh'r.	18@.. 19
Do., dry hide	20@.. 21	Do. dry hide	..@.. ..

LIME.

Thomaston, ℔ cask	75@.. ..	L'Etang, St. Geo co. white l'p.	..@.. ..
Camden	65@.. 70	Do. 1st quality	..@.. ..

WOOL.

Saxony fl'ce, lb.	42@.. 45	Com. to ¼ blood	28@.. 29
Do. prime	42@.. 45	Lambs, super	30@.. 33
Do. lambs	..@.. ..	Do. 1st quality	26@.. 29
Am. full blood	38@.. 40	Do. 2d do	20@.. 22
Am. ½ blood	30@.. 32	Do. 3d do	14@.. 15

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jun

The Senate was not in Session.

In the House, Mr. Brown of Mississip mitted a resolution instructing the J Committee to inquire respecting the pra Courts in giving preference to suits in cases, which was passed.

Mr. Frederick A. Talmage, of New presented a petition from his constituent plaining of the prices of the Amboy and den Railroad, and moved that it be ref the Committee on the Post Office an Roads.

The motion was debated by Mr. Talma Goggin of Va., Mr. Jones of Tenn., Mr. R. Ingersoll of Pa., and Mr. Venable of who concluded by moving to lay the mo the table. The question was taken by y nays, and decided in the negative. It wa upon referred to the Committee on th Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Goggin offered a resolution calli the Secretary of War for information re the payment of the Virginia volunteers.

Objections were made, and it lies ove

MONDAY, Ju

In Senate, Mr. Bradbury presented dentials of Hannibal Hamlin, Senat Maine.

A report was presented from the Committee, relating to the national armo number and cost of arms, &c.

The bill creating a retiring list of the and Navy came up, and a debate ensu which, it was laid aside.

A resolution for the printing of 20,000 of the Patent Report was taken up. A ment to increase the number to 50,000 bated, after which the amendment was so as to print 30,000 copies, which was

The President communicated the cor ence between Mr. Buchanan and Mr since the revolution in France.

On motion of Mr. Bell, the Senate w Executive Session.

In the House, Mr. Wallace of South C elected in place of Mr. Black, deceased, and took his seat.

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Mr. Ashman introduced a resolutio journ July 1. It was amended by sub the 17th, and passed.

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In committee of the Whole, the Navy taken up, and several amendments after which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, J

In Senate, Mr. Hale presented a peti Ohio, asking for the removal of the se ernment to Cincinnati, in consequenc slave trade carried on in the city of Wa A motion to receive the petition was ob and it was laid on the table. Mr. H asked leave to withdraw the petition was refused—7 to 31.

Mr. Webster reported a resolution the naturalization laws, so that chi American parents, born abroad, may b of the United States, as under a strict tion of the present laws they are not.

Mr. Berrien moved to take up the j lution of the House for the adjournmen gress on the 17th of July. The m jected, 16 to 21.

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The Navy bill was discussed in of the Whole, and it was agreed to $10,000 for marine hospitals at Lou and Pittsburg, Pa. Adjourned.

BLOODSHED IN THE FEJEE ISLA whaling schooner Alfred arrived a New South Wales, on the 21st from the Fejee Islands, Sept. 10th, the following information:

"A short time prior to which a se had taken place between the chiefs and Rewa, in which the latter was d escaped with a portion of his adhe the habitations of the defeated tribe by their opponents. The number sl sides amounted to 600, the bodies of remain exposed there."

INSURRECTION AND MASSACRE AT M By the British mail packet Great W St. Thomas June 1st, and Bermu learn that an insurrection of slaves Martinique May 22d. *About a hun white population, including several children, were massacred*, and consid erty was plundered and burnt. Governor nor a French man-of-war the harbor, interfered with the troop packet stated them to be more tran business suspended. At Guadalou quiet. [Journal of Commerce.

GREAT SALE OF BUILDING LOTS day, a sale took place of about fifty lots, on land belonging to John F. P on the south side of Grafton Street, mile from the City Hall. They so informed, at prices varying from $ $500, which, though not so high, was generally expected, ought, nev think to be satisfactory, as the o them must necessarily enhance the other property of the proprietor in [Worc

HEAVY LOSS. Joshua R. Lawt Barrington, Mass., lost his wallet either in the cars at Pittsfield or b place and Springfield, containing n which there were six $100 bills a bills on the Granite Bank, Boston, due in bills of the Housatonic Ban a reward of $100 for their restora

The Royal Geographical Societ has presented to Commander Wilk a gold medal, for the talent and z him in conducting the Exploring

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 10.

The Senate was not in Session.

In the House, Mr. Brown of Mississippi, submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire respecting the practice of Courts in giving preference to suits in certain cases, which was passed.

Mr. Frederick A. Talmage, of New York, presented a petition from his constituents, complaining of the prices of the Amboy and Camden Railroad, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The motion was debated by Mr. Talmage, Mr. Goggin of Va., Mr. Jones of Tenn., Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll of Pa., and Mr. Venable of N. C., who concluded by moving to lay the motion on the table. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative. It was thereupon referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Goggin offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information respecting the payment of the Virginia volunteers.

Objections were made, and it lies over.

MONDAY, June 12.

In Senate, Mr. Bradbury presented the credentials of Hannibal Hamlin, Senator from Maine.

A report was presented from the Military Committee, relating to the national armories, the number and cost of arms, &c.

The bill creating a retiring list of the Army and Navy came up, and a debate ensued, after which, it was laid aside.

A resolution for the printing of 20,000 copies of the Patent Report was taken up. An amendment to increase the number to 50,000 was debated, after which the amendment was modified so as to print 30,000 copies, which was adopted.

The President communicated the correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Rush, since the revolution in France.

On motion of Mr. Bell, the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, Mr. Wallace of South Carolina, elected in place of Mr. Black, deceased, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, made an unsuccessful attempt to fix a day for the consideration of the river and harbor bill.

Mr. Ashman introduced a resolution to adjourn July 1. It was amended by substituting the 17th, and passed.

A resolution was passed for the removal of the mast and lantern from the door of the House.

In committee of the Whole, the Navy bill was taken up, and several amendments discussed, after which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 13.

In Senate, Mr. Hale presented a petition from Ohio, asking for the removal of the seat of government to Cincinnati, in consequence of the slave trade carried on in the city of Washington. A motion to receive the petition was objected to, and it was laid on the table. Mr. Hale then asked leave to withdraw the petition. Leave was refused—7 to 31.

Mr. Webster reported a resolution to amend the naturalization laws, so that children of American parents, born abroad, may be citizens of the United States, as under a strict construction of the present laws they are not.

Mr. Berrien moved to take up the joint resolution of the House for the adjournment of Congress on the 17th of July. The motion was rejected, 16 to 21.

A bill to pay for horses lost in the military service was referred to the Military Committee.

The House resolution for the removal of Crutchett's lanthorn was adopted.

In the House, Mr. Palfrey made an unsuccessful motion to introduce Mr. Vattemare's bill of interchanges.

Mr. Pollock moved to reconsider the report against extending pensions in certain cases. The motion was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Navy bill. An amendment to appropriate $285,000 for the purchase of land to enlarge Brooklyn Navy Yard was adopted. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 14.

IN SENATE, the Indian Appropriation bill was discussed, the question being on Mr. Bell's amendment touching the claims of certain Cherokee Indians. A debate ensued, in which Messrs Bell, Mangum, Calhoun, Niles, Berrien, Butler, and Webster participated. Mr. Atherton offered an amendment against appropriating $10,000 for the expense of establishing an Indian agency in Texas. Without taking any question on the bill, the Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Vinton introduced a joint resolution to provide for the transportation to the most convenient ports, of discharged volunteers and such regulars as have served out their terms of service, which expires with the war.

A bill was reported, to provide for payment of horses and other property lost in the military service, which was passed with an amendment.

A resolution was passed, relating to the mode in which annual reports from the Executive department shall be made.

A bill was reported concerning the improvement and survey of rivers and harbors—referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Resolutions were reported concerning the taking of the next census in 1851. Also, instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to inquire into the expediency of erecting a new Hall for the House of Representatives.

The Navy bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and it was agreed to appropriate $10,000 for marine hospitals at Louisville, Ky. and Pittsburg, Pa. Adjourned.

BLOODSHED IN THE FEJEE ISLANDS. The whaling schooner Alfred arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 21st of October from the Fejee Islands, Sept. 10th, and brings the following information:

"A short time prior to which a severe battle had taken place between the chiefs of Meben and Rewa, in which the latter was defeated, but escaped with a portion of his adherents. All the habitations of the defeated tribe were burnt by their opponents. The number slain on both sides amounted to 600, the bodies of whom still remain exposed there."

INSURRECTION AND MASSACRE AT MARTINIQUE. By the British mail packet Great Western, from St. Thomas June 1st, and Bermuda 6th, we learn that an insurrection of slaves occurred at Martinique May 22d. *About a hundred of the white population, including several women and children, were massacred*, and considerable property was plundered and burnt. Neither the Governor nor a French man-of-war then lying in the harbor, interfered with the troops. The last packet stated them to be more tranquil, but all business suspended. At Guadaloupe they were quiet. [Journal of Commerce.

GREAT SALE OF BUILDING LOTS. Wednesday, a sale took place of about fifty-six building lots, on land belonging to John F. Pond, situated on the south side of Grafton Street, about half a mile from the City Hall. They sold, as we are informed, at prices varying from $250, to near $500, which, though not so high, perhaps as was generally expected, ought, nevertheless, we think to be satisfactory, as the occupation of them must necessarily enhance the value of the other property of the proprietor in that vicinity. [Worcester Spy.

HEAVY LOSS. Joshua R. Lawton, of Great Barrington, Mass., lost his wallet on Tuesday, either in the cars at Pittsfield or between that place and Springfield, containing near $700, of which there were six $100 bills and two $20 bills on the Granite Bank, Boston, and the residue in bills of the Housatonic Bank. He offers a reward of $100 for their restoration.

The Royal Geographical Society of London has presented to Commander Wilkes, U. S. N. a gold medal, for the talent and zeal shown by him in conducting the Exploring Expedition.

MUNICIPAL COURT—Chief Justice Wells presiding. The Court met at 3 1-2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and immediately after the opening, S. D. Parker, Esq. addressed the Court as follows:

"The mournful drapery, which now meets the eye here, and saddens the hall of justice, is doubtless in unison with the feelings which must pervade your Honor's breast, in taking your place on that bench so lately vacated by one of your Honorable Associates, now in the world of spirits.

Since you were here, sir, discharging the high duties of your office, the late Honorable Joshua H. Ward presided in this place for two successive terms over the administration of the public justice, in a manner highly honorable to himself and greatly beneficial to the community, and in a very few days after the admirable performance of his duties here, he was suddenly stricken down by a fatal malady, and 'the places that knew him shall know him no more.'

"At the opening of this term of the Court, last Monday, I announced the melancholy event which occurred on that morning, and spoke of Judge Ward's much lamented decease, and of his virtues, his talents, his learning, abilities and popularity as a man and as a Judge, and I now move, your honor, that that notice, with the appropriate and pathetic response then made by Judge Mellen, and also a vote which the traverse jurors attending this Court have passed, with such additional remarks as your honor may think proper at this time to make, may be entered on the records of this Court."

The following is the Resolution adopted by the Travers Jurors, and referred to by Mr. Parker:

Resolved, "That in the late affliction and mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, which has caused the sudden removal of the Hon. Joshua H. Ward from among us, we recognize the loss of a magistrate of peculiar excellence, distinguished as he was, alike for his kind and humane spirit, gentlemanly deportment, prompt and energetic despatch of business, firm and decided administration of justice always tempered with mercy; and that in our capacity as jurors for the ensuing term, we participate, in common with the other officers of the Court, in the sincere expressions of grief which the occasion inspires."

His Honor Judge Wells replied in a few brief remarks, eloquently eulogising his late associate, and directed the proceedings to be entered upon the records of the Court.

The Grand Jury presented 110 bills of indictment, and as their business is not yet finished, they will sit again in the course of this week. They also presented James A. Abbott, Esq., who, having been summoned to testify to what he knew whether or not Harvey D. Parker had sold spiritous liquors between the 1st day of January and the 9th of June, declined testifying, stating that he had been retained as counsel by Mr. Parker. Notice was ordered to be served on Mr. Abbott to appear and show cause why he should not testify.

The following prisoners were arraigned:—Mary Murray, alias Cavanaugh, larceny of money; plea guilty, and sentenced six months House of Correction. Edwin Green, alias James P. Mitchell, George S. Carey, John Feana, Sarah Bowers, and Louis E. F. Cadet, severally for larceny, and each plead not guilty. Henry Prescott, Patrick Brannon, Joshua Butters, and James Barnard, severally for larceny, and each plead guilty. Alexander Brannon, John McGuire, James Gormond, Thomas D. Brigham, and George H. Forsett (minors) and Charles Barrett, severally for receiving stolen goods, and each plead not guilty. Benedict Salvo, embezzlement and larceny, plead not guilty. Carlos F. Lorenzo and Charles H. Anderson, larceny, each plead guilty, and they were sentenced to two months in House of Correction. James Bryson, assault on Lawson B. Patterson, Joseph B. Jones and George J. Dexter, while in discharge of their duty as officers of the city, plea not guilty. Andrew Carland, John Stafford, Timothy Sullivan, and Primus Hall, severally for assault; each plead not guilty, with the exception of Hall, who was sentenced to three months in House of Correction. John Hughes, larceny, plea guilty, and sentenced to six months in House of Correction. Mary Hutchinson, for keeping a house of ill-fame, was fined $25 and costs. [Journal.

Lewis E. F. Cadet was convicted on two charges of robbing dwelling houses.

DEATH OF A NONAGENARIAN. Joseph Lovering, who lacked but a few days of numbering ninety years, died at his residence, 582 Washington street, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Lovering was one of the oldest members of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, having joined them in 1799, a co-laborer with Paul Revere, Benjamin Russell, Jona Hunnewell, Edward Tuckerman, Henry Purkett, Samuel Gove, Gershom Spear, Samuel Gilbert, and others of the old School, and nineteen years their Treasurer. He has left but one his senior in membership, James Phillips, the only surviving original member, 1795. He was a member of the first Board of Aldermen in 1822. He has left us "in a green old age,"

"And like the oak, worn, but still steady
Amidst the elements, whilst younger trees
Fell fast around him."

Peace to the veteran! He has gone,

"Like one who draws the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

ADVANCES TO VOLUNTEERS. A recent act of Congress extends the resolution to furnish money to States which have furnished supplies and transportation to volunteers for the Mexican war, so as to cover all cases of expenses incurred in organizing, subsisting, and transporting volunteers, previous to their being mustered into the service of the United States, whether by states, counties, corporations, or individuals.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN CONNECTICUT.—On the 8th inst. a bill was passed in the Assembly of Connecticut, by which all slavery is forever abolished in that State. No law completely abolishing slavery has previously existed in Connecticut. Some eight or ten slaves by the provisions of the act are entitled to a support from their former masters.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS. A miserable looking wood engraving, purporting to be $5 of the Fairfield County Bank, at Norwalk, Ct., was offered in State street, yesterday. Signed, C. Bissell, President; T. Warner, Jr., Cashier; and bearing the name of Charles E. Ely, Philadelphia, engraver. [Atlas.

A little girl about 5 years of age, by the name of Whiting, was run over in Summer street yesterday morning by the South Boston omnibus, and fatally injured. She was taken to the house of Dr. Bigelow, in Chauncey Place, where she died of her wounds a short time afterwards. She was on her return from school.

WASHINGTON, June 12. Official information of the ratification of the Mexican treaty has been received by the government. The Senate was advised of the fact, immediately on the receipt of the news.

A pronunciamento has been issued at Aguas Calientes by Father Jarauta and Parades. The insurgents number from 1000 to 1500, and their object is the continuation of the war and the overthrow of the peace party.

FISHING BUSINESS. The Gloucester Telegraph says that the catch of Cod Fish on Georges Bank, has been much larger this season than for many years.

VALUABLE LETTER. A letter containing a remittance of $3,000 in Treasury notes, was opened in the dead letter office in Washington on Friday morning.

Capt Judkins, of steamship America, on leaving Liverpool for the United States, on the 15th of April, ordered his dinner to be ready at his hotel; on his return from America, at six o'clock on the 22d May, and was there within five minutes of the time.

ENGLAND.—The great question, in respect to the Jews Disabilities' Bill, which the friends of universal emancipation hoped rather than expected would meet with a favorable reception,—has been decided adversely in the House of Lords by a vote of 163 to 128, negativing its second reading.

In regard to the agitations by the Chartists, or the less violent reformers represented by Messrs. Cobden, Hume, &c., Lord J. Russell says,

"I do not believe that the people wish at present for either the one or the other; but I believe they see that their true interest is that there should be a gradual progress in reform; that this House should continue to give its attention to the matters which are before it, and that in the peace and quiet of the country rest their true interest and prosperity."

FRANCE.—The *national workshops*, supported at the rate of 72 million francs per annum, and a mere premium to laziness, are about to be abolished. This will produce commotion, is beginning to produce it already; but the Government, with the aid of the National Guard, will probably be strong enough to overcome it. The Government still recognizes its duty to furnish employment, in some way, for the people.

The celebrated "Georges Sand" has received a hint that her further presence in Paris at the present moment might be attended with disagreeable consequences, and she has consequently retired to some quiet spot at a distance from Paris. It appears that during the attack upon the Assembly, she was seen at a small public house at the corner of the Rue de Bourlogne, in company with M. Boccage, an actor at one of the Paris theatres, distributing pistols, daggers, and other weapons, to the persons forming the procession, at the very moment when they were approaching the hall of the Assembly. Georges Sand, or rather Madame Dudevant, is an intimate friend of M. Ledru Rollin, and she is suspected of having given M. Jules Favre considerable assistance in framing the celebrated bulletins of the Republic. On the day of the election of the Executive Government, which has replaced the Provisional Government, Georges Sand was at the National Assembly, and while the ballot for the members of the Executive Government was going on, the National Guards on duty were not a little astonished to see her sitting on the grass with M. Ledru Rollin, in the little garden adjoining the Salle des Pas Perdus, coolly smoking cigars.

On the 21st was celebrated the *Fete* of the *Champ de Mars*—so soon after the serious affair of the attempt at revolution of the Revolution. The following is the description of it:

Nothing can convey a better idea of this pantomime than a London Lord Mayor's show, upon a scale magnified about one hundred times. The processions were classed according to trades, such as jewellers, glassworkers, bakers, silversmiths, shoemakers, &c. Each trade was preceded by a car or bier, supporting some characteristic emblematic structure, and adorned in some cases by the most showy and beautiful specimens of their respective arts. Tri-colored cords extended usually from the canopies of these, which were held by ladies, apparelled in white, with tri-colored ribbons decorating their hair, and in many instances furnished with parasols of white silk with tri-colored fringe. The large portion of those who composed the procession consisted of females, attired with more or less elegance and grace, and gave a very pleasing effect to the solemnity.

Innumerable tri-color *drapeux* and *oriflamme* floated over the field. The brilliant uniforms of the troops, especially those of several regiments of cuirassiers and lancers, sparkled in the sun. The Ecole Militaire was crowded with spectators, both on the windows and the roof. Galleries, erected along the sides and ends of the field, and tribunes constructed at regular intervals, from end to end of the area, were also filled. The field itself literally swarmed with human heads. The quays, bridges, and all the surrounding heights were quite alive with the populace. Artillery, stationed on the heights of Chilliot, thundered their salute incessantly during the entire ceremony.

The Provisional Government and the members of the National Assembly took their seats at about half-past nine, after which the different deputations were filed before them. The troops then began to defile, and continued, without intermission, till past three o'clock. Then came the grand chariot of commerce and agriculture, and the deputations of the different trades peculiar to France, and especially Paris.

The solemnity consisted in little more than the defiling of the procession before the Government. At three o'clock the affair of the day terminated, and the various trades filed off to their respective places of rendezvous.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The 28th Annual Report, in its closing paragraph, thus speaks:—"We have the satisfaction of surrendering the Association to our successors, free from debt—a possession of central and commodious rooms, with an increasing Library, with its future financial prospects of the most gratifying character, with union and harmony among our numerous members, and the Association with a name and position among the public institutions of our city, which affords the best guarantee of its permanence and popular character."

The present number of members is 1134; no. of volumes in Library 5725; invested funds 16,100 dollars; receipts last year $3773, 16—of which $1566 was from lectures; whole amount of expenditures last year $3163,19.

SAILING OF THE NIAGARA. The Niagara sailed for Halifax and Liverpool on Wednesday, with 16 passengers for the former, and 54 for the latter. She carries $93,042 in specie.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

One Cent Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, a boy by the name of William Carr, an indented apprentice, taken from the House of Reformation, Boston. I forbid any one harboring or trusting him on my account.

THOS. AMES.

West Bridgewater, June 17, 1848. *

Notice

IS hereby giben, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of JOHN RAMSDELL, late of Malden, in the county of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

SAM'L FISK, Ex'r.

Malden, June 17, 1848. *3w

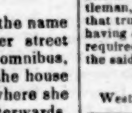
Notice

IS hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors, to the last will and testament of CHARLES WELLINGTON, late of West Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, deceased, testate, and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

JOSEPH O. WELLINGTON, } Executors.
CHARLES G. WINN, }

West Cambridge, June 13th, 1848. 3w* june17

Farm for Sale,

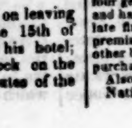


Situated in Brooklyn, (Ct.,) containing One Hundred and Thirty Acres of good Land, well proportioned for Mowing, Pasturage and Tillage, with two Dwelling Houses, two good Barns and other Buildings thereon, with an orchage in bearing condition and well watered that never fails, lying about two miles south west from Brooklyn Green. Said premises will be sold with or without the crops thereon to suit the purchaser. Conditions of payment made on the most favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at Woonsocket Falls, (R. I.) JOHN A. SPENCER.

june17 6w*

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

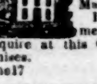


The subscriber having had recently all his buildings destroyed by fire, offers for sale his home Farm, situated in Natick, county of Middlesex, containing 75 acres of land; 15 of which is covered with wood, and the residue, being naturally of a strong rich soil, has been put in a very productive and high state of cultivation. On the premises are an abundant supply of Fruit Trees, in a thriving condition, affording various kinds of fruit of the choicest marketable quality. The Farm is situated on the county road from Boston to Sherburne, on a swell of land that overlooks an extensive surrounding country. It has been owned by three or four generations of the same family as a favorite object, and had every convenience attached to it previous to the late fire. A large new Barn has been erected on the premises, 36 by 82 feet, with a Cellar under the whole, and other buildings can be constructed to suit the taste of the purchaser.

Also,—A Cottage House. AMORY MORSE.

Natick, June 17.

To Let.--A House in Medford,



On Forest street, ten minutes walk from the Depot. Its location is pleasant and airy, and being fifteen rods from the Main Road it is entirely out of the dust. It will be let for a year, or for the Summer only.

Inquire at this Office, or of the subscriber, on the premises. E. F. BUCKMINSTER.

june17

Sheep Lost.

STRAYED, or stolen from the subscriber in Watertown, on the 19th May, one old Yew Sheep and Lamb. The Sheep had on a full fleece of Wool and a small bell round her neck. The Lamb was very fat for the season.

Whoever will give information to the subscriber in Watertown, shall be reasonably rewarded.

GEORGE ROBBINS.

Watertown, June 11. 3t june17

Bridgewater State Normal School.

THIS School for the education of Teachers, will commence its next Term on Wednesday, the 2d of August, 1848.

Those desirous of entering the School must be present on that day, to undergo an examination in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar and Arithmetic.

Those who enter the School must present a certificate of good moral character; and must declare an intention of remaining at the school for not less than *three successive terms*.

No one will be received after the commencement of a term; nor except in special cases, if he or she intends to leave during the term. Male pupils must, on entering, be at least 17, and females at least 16 years of age. Each term consists of 14 weeks. Tuition is *free* to those who intend to become Teachers of Common Schools in this State. Board—$2 per week. Books are let to the scholars. Each pupil pays one dollar a term for the use of books and for the School expenses.

june17 3t N. TILLINGHAST, Principal.

New and Valuable Scientific Books

TICKNOR & CO., 135 Washington, corner of School street, have for sale,—Principles of Zoology, with numerous illustrations, by Louis Agassiz and A. A. Gould, 1 vol, 12.

Statistics of Coal, by R. C. Taylor, 1 large octavo vol, 850 pages, illustrated by maps and diagrams.

Technology or Chemistry, applied to the Arts and to Manufactures, by Dr. F. Knapp, edited by Dr. E. Ronalds, Dr. T. Richardson, and W. R. Johnson, 1 vol, 8vo, 214 engravings.

Principles of the Mechanics and of Machinery and Engineering, by Julius Weisbach, edited by W. K. Johnson, vol 1, 1000 engravings.

Principles of Physics and Meteorolgy, by Professor J. Muller, 1 vol, 3vo, 350 engravings.

Elements of Natural Philosophy, being an experimental introduction to the study of the physical sciences, by G. Bird, 372 illustrations, &c., &c. june17

Fowl Meadow Grass Seed.

A PRIME lot of Fowl Meadow Grass Seed. Just received, and for sale HOVEY & CO.,
june10 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Buckwheat.

JUST received, a fresh lot of prime Buckwheat, for Seed.

Also,—Sugar Beet, Carrot, Mangel Wurtzel and Ruta Baga. HOVEY & CO.,
june10 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Grindstones on Frames.

FRAMED complete, and turned off ready for use.—For sale at 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, by
june10 3 PARKER & WHITE.

Buckwheat.

150 BUSHELS New and clear Buckwheat. For sale at No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, Boston, by
june10 6 PARKER & WHITE.

Valuable Work on Masonry.

TICKNOR & CO.,—have lately published,—A Brief Trease on Mortars, with an account of the processes employed at the Public Works in Boston Harbor, by Lieut. Wm. H. Wright, 1 vol, 12mo, plates. Price $1 00.
june10

Gun Powder.

100 CASKS Fine Crystalized Gun Powder—for Sporting, a superior article.
100 Casks Powder, for blasting.
500 Bags Shot and Buck Shot.
Country Merchants furnished on favorable terms, by LANE & READS, 6 Market Square, Boston. tf jan8

Agricultural Reading.

JAMES MUNROE & CO., have for sale the following valuable Works on Agriculture, Farming, &c.

Cattle—their Breeds, Management and Diseases, 8vo.
Thomson's Organic Chemistry—Vegetables, 8vo.
The Pig, by W. Youatt, 12mo.
Gilpin on Landscape Gardening, 8vo.
Phillip's Companion to the Orchard, 8vo.
Doyle's Cyclopedia of Husbandry, 8vo.
Donaldson on Manures, Grapes, and Farming, 8vo.
Hog on the Carnation, 12mo, Donne's Gardener's Dictionary, 4v 4to.
Mains' Florists' Directory, 12mo.
Gore's Rose Fancier's Manual, 12mo.
Wood's Class Book of Botany, 12mo.
Gray's Botanical Text Book, 12mo.
Manures, a Prize Essay, by Dana, 12mo.
Dana's Muck Manual, 18mo, Practical Farmer.
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, 12mo.
Stable and Stable Talk for Sportsmen, 12mo.
Cobbett's American Gardener, 18mo.
Farmer's Companion, 12mo, Book of Cage Birds, 12mo.
Gray's Botanical Text Book, 12mo.
Thomson on the Good of Animals, 12mo.
The American Poulterer's Companion, 12mo.
American Flower Garden Directory, 12mo.
Hoare on the Grape Vine, 12mo.
Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 12mo.
Fruit Culturist, by Thomas, 18mo.
Bridgeman's Florist's Guide, 12mo.
Stewart's Stable Economy, 12mo, Vegetable Kingdom, 11mo, &c., &c., &c.
june10 No. 134 Washington, opposite School st.

Martin L. Bradford,

142 WASHINGTON STREET,

(*Three doors North of the Old South Church.*)

Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

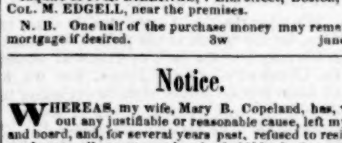
CUTLERY,

FAMILY HARDWARE,

—AND—

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Sole Agent in New England for Leonard & Windt's Patent Tailor's Shears and Barber's Scissors. Also—



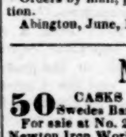
FISHING TACKLE,

Of which he imports and keeps constantly for sale as complete an assortment as can be found in the United States.

M. L. B. received the DIPLOMA at the Mechanic's Fair of 1847, for Rods and Fishing Tackle; and he is sole agent for Johnson's Patent Yankee Doodle Spring Hooks, and American Spring Snap Hooks, which are the latest and most improved inventions of the kind. Sole agent in Massachusetts for Schoenbein's Gun Cotton.

apl 15 eop

For Sale.



Twenty-three Acres of Land situated on the Main Road leading from Framingham Village to Saxonville—two of which are English Mowing, five of Thrifty Woodland, a large Orchard, and a Brook running through the same, form a living spring. Said lot being a gentle swell of land, affords a number of beautiful and superior sites for dwelling houses.

Inquire of F. A. BILLINGS, 7 Elm street, Boston, or of COL. M. EDGELL, near the premises.

N. B. One half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired. 3w june10

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife, Mary B. Copeland, has, without any justifiable or reasonable cause, left my bed and board, and, for several years past, refused to reside in my house; all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. S. OTIS COPELAND.

West Bridgewater, June 6th, 1848. 3w* june10

Horse Rakes!

THE subscriber, in Abington, is Agent for the Spring Tooth Horse Rake. And will deliver to those that want, within 12 or 15 miles. The Spring Tooth Rake is superior to all others, in light burdens on stony ground, or hassocky meadow; and equal to any under any circumstances.

Orders by mail, post paid, will receive prompt attention. JOHN N. NOYES.

Abington, June, 10, 1848. 4t

Nails! Nails!!

50 CASKS 4d NAILS, manufactured from Swedes Bar Iron, a superior article for Shingling. For sale at No. 22 Central Wharf, June 1st, or at the Newton Iron Works, Newton Upper Falls, to JOSEPH L. ELLIS. 3t* june3

Suffolk Pigs.

PERSONS wishing to supply themselves with this SUPERIOR BREED of Swine, can do so by applying to H. H. WILLIAMS, Guild's Buildings, Roxbury, Mass.
may13 2mis

Ground Bone for Manure,

IN Barrels and Bulk. For sale by NAHUM WARD & CO., 104 Fulton st. *3w april22

DRY GOODS

VERSUS

MONEY.

Ladies' Exchange Notice.

IN consequence of the departure of our Mr. Warren in the *Caledonia for Europe*, for our *Fall Stock of Goods*, we wish to turn our present stock into money as fast as possible, and shall make it an object for all who have money to spend to call on us.

Our customers know that our stock is *too large* to attempt a description in an advertisement, as, besides the *largest* stock of

Long and Square Shawls,

SILK GOODS,

VISITES AND MANTILETS,

DRESS GOODS

AND FANCY GOODS

OF ALL KINDS,

WE HAVE A FULL WHOLESALD AND RETAIL STOCK OF

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES!

COAT, VEST

AND PANT STUFFS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, and White Goods.

MOURNING ARTICLES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOMESTICS,

BLEACHED AND BROWN.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

And in fact every article in the DRY GOODS line, but *pins, needles, tapes and ribbons*.

Ladies in want of a Dress can find every thing from a LONDON PRINT, at 6¼ cents, to the finest fabrics imported.

SHAWLS, from one dollar to hundreds, and the same wide range of prices in all other articles.

In having so large a stock from which to select, customers are saved many useless steps; and our interest and object is to use all our customers in a way that will bring them often to the

LADIES' EXCHANGE,

192 WASHINGTON STREET.

GEORGE W. WARREN & CO.

june10 4w

Series of French Books.

COUNT DE LAPORTE'S FRENCH GRAMMAR;—containing all the Rules of the Language upon a new and Improved Plan. New (Stereotype) edition. 1 vol, 12mo, half-embossed morocco.

COUNT DE LAPORTE'S SPEAKING EXERCISES. For the Illustration of the Rules and Idioms of the French Language. New (Stereotype) edition. 1 vol, 12mo, half-embossed morocco.

COUNT DE LAPORTE'S KEY TO THE FRENCH EXERCISES. New (Stereotype) edition. 1 vol, 12mo, half-embossed morocco.

COUNT DE LAPORTE'S SELF-TEACHING READER. For the Study of the Pronunciation of the French Language, after a Plan entirely New, which will enable the Student to acquire with facility a Correct Pronunciation, with or without the assistance of a Teacher. New (Stereotype) edition. 1 vol, 12mo, half-embossed morocco.

The above Series issued in the Universities of Cambridge, Hanover, and Virginia, as well as in many other Colleges, Academies, and Schools in New England and elsewhere.

Published by TICKNOR & CO.,
june10 corner of Washington and School sts

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix to the Estate of JOHN B. KITTREDGE, late of Framingham, in the county of Middlesex, Physician, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the Estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said Estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELLEN K. STONE, Administratrix.
or to MOSES EDGELL, Att'y.

Framingham, April 11th, 1848. 3t june3

Extra Stock for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale three two year old Heifers and a Bull of the same age. Two of the Heifers have Calves and the other is near calving. These are very likely Cattle, as good as can be found in the State, being raised by the subscriber on his own Farm.

A. G. SHELDON.

Wilmington, June 3d, 1848. 3w*

A New Work on Chemistry,

BY LIEBIG.

TICKNOR & CO., 125 Washington street,—Researches on the Chemistry of Food and the Motion of the Juices in the Animal Body—by Justus Liebig, M. D., edited from the manuscript of the Author, by W. Gregory, M. D., and Eben N. Horsford, A. M., 1 vol, 12mo.
june3

1848 1848.

Spring Style.

I AM now prepared to offer my old and new Customers—for Gentlemen and Youth—for Spring and Summer—at Wholesale and Retail—a very extensive assortment of Hats and Caps—at prices which cannot fail to suit the most economical and prudent purchaser.

Store and Chambers 173 Washington street.
april29 W. M. SHUTE.

STATE

Mutual Life Assurance Company

OF WORCESTER.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL.

100,000 DOLLARS.

HON. JOHN DAVIS, *President*.
HON. ISAAC DAVIS, } *Vice Presidents.*
HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, }
CLARENDON HARRIS, *Secretary*.

THIS Company commenced issuing Policies on the first of June, 1845, and in two years have issued 1000 Policies, and received $40 068 32 in Premiums.

This Company is conducted on the most economical principles, its premiums for assurance are not expended in paying heavy rents or high salaries to its officers, and instead of taking more money of the assured than enough to cover actual losses, it takes a small portion of the premium in a note, to be assessed only in case of extraordinary mortality, and not chargable with interest.

Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every three years, from June 1st, 1846.

Pamphlets, explaining the principles and advantages of Life Assurance, with the forms of application and rates of premium, may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or of the Subscriber.

Applications for Assurance will be received by the Subscriber, at Concord, Mass.

JOHN RAYNOLDS, Agent.

Concord, Mass., Sept. 4.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of JESSE HAVEN, late of Framingham, in the County of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the Estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

GEORGE CONANT, Executor,
or to MOSES EDGELL.

Framingham, April 11, 1848. 3w my20

Ground Plaster,

OF the best quality, constantly for sale by the subscribers, at their mills in Ashland. They have supplied themselves with a large quantity of Lump Plaster, which they have purchased at the lowest cash price, and as it is delivered directly at their mills, by railroad, they feel confident of being able to sell at a lower price than it was ever sold in this vicinity.

Also, 30,000 feet Pine Board.

S. N. CUTLER & SON.

Ashland, April 15th.

Dillow's Heave Powders.

THE greatest remedy known for the cure of that distressing complaint of Horses, the Heaves, and for all diseases of the respiratory organs.

Country Dealers can be supplied with a large or small quantity at the lowest prices by EBEN JACKSON, Jr., Druggist, 75 Hanover st., corner of Blackstone st., Boston. Price per package 25 cents. june3

Boots and Shoes.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES,

WISHING to economize in these indispensable articles, will find a general assortment, which for beauty, durability, and cheapness, take the lead of the market, at E. H. WARREN'S.

Framingham, June 3d.

Stolen.

THREE loads of Manure, taken week before last, from stable in Emerald street, Boston, occupied by Mr. Whitney and the Westborough Milk Company. The driver of the Team, was an Irishman, with glazed Hat, another man with him. Team, 4 red Oxen, with balls on their Horns. The Team went towards Roxbury. Information of the above, left with the subscriber, will be fairly rewarded. The Team and men can be identified.

WM. KEITH.

West Roxbury, June 3, 1848. 3w

ORIGINAL TEA STORE.

The China Tea Company,

NO. 198 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,

HAVE now been established six years; they deal only in Tea and Coffee, keep every variety of Black and Green Tea imported into this country, and deal for cash only.

The success which has attended their efforts during this time, is without a parallel. They now offer for the inspection of Dealers one of the largest and most varied stocks in the country, at their principal Warehouse, 198 WASHINGTON STREET, and solicit country traders before purchasing their supplies, to call at this

GREAT TEA WAREHOUSE,

Whilst at the same time, to accommodate families and Hotel keepers, they offer *FIVE POUND LOTS*, as follows:

5 pounds	Ningyong Oolong, an extra black Tea, for	$1 50
5 "	strong Young Hyson,	2 00
5 "	Young Hyson, delicious flavor,	2 25
5 "	super. Old Hyson,	3 00
5 "	Souchong, (sold elsewhere 50 cts. per lb.)	1 25
10 "	good ground Coffee,	1 00

An experienced and native China-man superintends the tea department. Money can be sent by mail, by friends coming to the city, or by Express men, and the package will be sent by return. No travelling agent is employed by the Company. Strangers visiting the city are invited to call.

Agents are appointed in every town, upon application, post-paid, to the proprietors, to whom is given

THE GREATEST ADVANTAGE IN PRICE, AND EVERY SECURITY AS TO QUALITY.

In consequence of the great reduction in the price of Teas and Coffees, we are enabled to give

EXTRA QUALITIES

for the old prices; and it is acknowledged by many persons that they cannot get so good tea of any kind,

PAY WHAT PRICE THEY MAY,

as the Young Hyson, at 50 cents, and the Ningyong Oolong, at 40 cents, which are sold at

198 WASHINGTON STREET,

BY THE PROPRIETORS,

my20 (novro6m) REDDING & CO.

RECEIVING DAILY

AT THE

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT OF

CALROW & CO.,

INVOICES of SUPER FRENCH and GERMAN BROADCLOTHS, of all the various colors, twilled and plain. Silk and Wool CASHMARETS, a most extensive and rich assortment. Also—SUMMER GOODS of every description. French Fancy Silk, Cashmere, Marseilles and figured and plain SATIN

VESTINGS.

French, German and English DOESKINS and CASSIMERES. A superfine article of wool-dyed Black Doeskins and Cassimeres, the colors of which are warranted.

—ALSO—

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Genteel Ready-made Clothing,

which will be sold very low, and warranted equal to Custom work. ☞ It is necessary for Gentlemen to understand that we manufacture in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE every description of

GARMENTS,

from a choice and well selected Stock of Goods, at

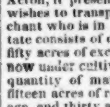
20 OR 25 PER CENT. LESS

than up town prices. All who are sceptical as to the fact, will find proof positive, by calling at our Establishment. CALROW & COMPANY.

CORNER OF ELM & HANOVER STS.

may 27.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

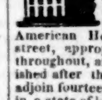


The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of farmers and others desirous of purchasing Real Estate, to a valuable Farm in Bolton, known as the Blood Estate. Located near the centre of the town, within eight miles of a Depot on the Fitchburg Railroad in Acton, it presents good advantages for the farmer who wishes to transport his produce to market, or the merchant who is in search of a country residence. This estate consists of one hundred and fifteen acres. There are fifty acres of excellent tillage land, twenty of which are now under cultivation, in fine condition, with a sufficient quantity of manure for the coming season. There are fifteen acres of reclaimed meadow, twenty acres of Pasturage, and thirty acres well wooded. In addition, there is a fine orchard embracing a good collection of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry Trees. The buildings are commodious, convenient, and in excellent order. The House is large, containing eight high studded, pleasant, and airy rooms, with others in a part connected with the main building. The barn is eighty feet in length, by thirty-six in width; with a central drive-way extending from end to end. The out-buildinge of both house and barn are large and conveniently arranged for all ordinary purposes.—Wishing to sell the Estate, the subscriber is disposed to part with it upon fair and liberal terms.

For further information inquire of JONATHAN FORBUSH, Esq., Shoe and Leather Dealer, Blackstone street, Boston, or of the subscriber, at his residence in Bolton.

mar25 AMORY HOLMAN.

A Splendid Chance!!

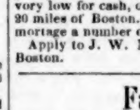


The House and Lands occupied by Prentiss Richardson of this place, are for sale.—The price will be reasonable, and the time of payment and possession will be adapted to the convenience of the purchaser. This property lies within a few rods of the Depot, American Hotel, and the public Schools, on Blossom street, appropriately, tastefully named. The buildings throughout, are new, commodious, well arranged, and finished after the best specimens of workmanship. They adjoin fourteen acres of soil, of great natural excellence, in a state of high cultivation; prefaced and adorned by an ample garden, where beauty and utility blend in happy combination. There are on the premises, about a hundred sound fruit trees of long standing, large growth, well grafted and doing admirably, together with an equal or greater number of more recent growth, of various kinds of valuable fruit. The lands and buildings are delightfully watered, by streams, wells and pipes; and as the soil rises in a gentle slope, facing the morning sun, warmth and moisture are, of course, easily generated to give vigor to its productions.

Any gentleman with a family, wishing to withdraw a few rods from the dust and uproar of business—wishing to indulge his taste in the beautiful as well as the profitable, and all this without previous pioneer toil and personal drudgery, and without a heavy tax on his purse, will here find matters well suited to his hands. We know of no family residence, half so attractive in this place or within many miles or leagues of this place. In a word, it is every way admirable. Gentlemen, come, gratify your own eyes, and be your own judges.

Fitchburg, May 13. *5w

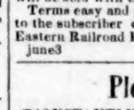
For Sale or Exchange,



Near Waltham Depot in Newton, a new Brick Cottage House, containing 8 rooms, finished in most modern style in a thorough manner, a good stable, all necessary outbuildings in perfect order.—About one acre of land with a number of young and thrifty Fruit Trees. The above, will be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for a small Farm within 20 miles of Boston. Price $2000—$600 can remain on mortage a number of years if desired.

Apply to J. W. MAYNARD, No. 5 Congress street, Boston. 4t june3

Farm for Sale.



In consequence of ill health, the subsubscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in Hampton, N. H., consisting of 100 acres of excellent land, with a suitable proportion of Orcharding, Tillage and Pasturage. Forty acres of the same being heavily timbered and wooded; attached to said Farm is a steam saw mill in operation, in complete repair, which will be sold with the Farm if required.

Terms easy and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, 60 rods west of the Eastern Railroad Depot in said town.

june3 4t* JOHN D. NEAL.

Ploughs for Sale.

CONSTANTLY on hand, at North Bridgewater, at Boston Prices, a good supply of Ploughs manufactured by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, and by D. PROUTY & CO. Also, Castings for every kind of ploughs supplied in twenty four hours on application to

JOHN WALES.

North Bridgewater, April 29. 5t*

Paper Hangings.

THE subscribers have imported a large and well assorted stock of French Paper Hangings, Borders—and Fine Board Prints, and with their newly selected assortment of American Papers, makes their stock as good as can be found in the city, and all in want of Paper Hangings, can be supplied, as low as can be purchased else where. J. W. BUMSTEAD & CO.,

No. 113 Washington st., Boston, (near State st.)

april22

Salt Marsh for Sale.

ABOUT seven and a half acres of first rate Salt Marsh, situated in Milton, on the Neponset River, above the old Bridge.

For particulars, inquire of MR. LEMUEL POPE, near the premises, or of E. ATHERTON, ESQ., Stoughton, or of F. A. PAGE, 12½ Clinton, st., Boston.

Stoughton April 14th, 1848. *4t april22

APPROVED JUVENILE BOOKS.

RECENTLY Published,—JAMES MUNROE & CO., have for sale, a large assortment of Juvenile Books adapted to Juvenile and Sabbath School Libraries. The following are among the latest. Orlando, by Miss Edgeworth; Little Robinrose and other Tales; Uncle Sam's Money Box; Jacops and other Tales; Little Tuk, and other Stories by Andersen; The Olney's by Miss Abbot; Well Spent Hour and Birth Day by Mrs Follen new editions; Stories for Sunday Afternoons; a Christmas Greeting; Picture Book without Pictures by Hans Christian Andersen; The Rainbow; Select Stories; Anecdotes for Girls; Anecdotes for Boys; How to be a Man; How to Spoil a Good Citizen; Flowers for Children by Mrs. Child; The Sleigh Ride; Whip Poor Will; The Holiday; Tales about Travellers; It will not Injure Me; Jessie Johnston; At Home; Dog Days; Winter Evenings; Summer Mornings; Strickland's Tales from History; Five Tales of Old Time; Squirrel Hunt; Rainy Days; Story without an End. Favorite Scholar; Christian Character and Sequel 6 vols by Rev. H. Ware, Jr., new editions, &c., &c., &c.

june3 No. 134 Washington School st.

Guardian Wanted.

A GUARDIAN is wanted for a Boy eight years of age, of good disposition, healthy and interesting. Any Respectable Family, (in the country preferred.) wishing to adopt such a one can leave a line at this Office, to the address of H. W. 3t june3

Haying Tools.

RUGGLES, NOURSE, & MASON

OFFER at wholesale and retail, a large and well lected assortment of Haying Tools, viz:

800 Revolving Horse Rakes,
200 Spring Tooth do.,
1200 doz. Phillips, Messer & Colby's, Farwell's, Darling's, Learned and Sibley's and other celebrated warranted Scythes, of German, Shear and Cast Steel,
600 doz. Scythe Sneaths, of Lamson's celebrated patent and common, also Aiken's, Barrett's and Carr's,
1200 doz. Scythe Rifles, viz: Austin's, Fiske's, Willard's, Bullard's and others,
600 doz Quinebaug Scythe Stones, also Indian Pond do.,
500 doz. Cast Steel Hay Forks, viz: Partridge's Elastic, Van Ornum's, Gaylord's, Fairbanks', Plympton's, King's Foster's, &c.,
1200 doz. Hand Hay Rakes, of the well known brands of Hall, Carpenter, Page & Wakefield, Bowker and others.

The above comprises the most extensive and complete assortment ever offered in this city, and will be sold at unusually low prices, at QUINCY HALL AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, over the Market.

may 27. 6w

Concave Hoes.

MARKHAM'S & TUTTLE'S cast steel concave hoes, *warranted trowel temper*. These hoes are "Edge Tools," and are decidedly the cheapest and best hoes in use. For sale wholesale and retail at Manufacturer's prices, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, over the market.

May 27. 4w

Whale Oil Soap.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, neatly put up in tin cans o various sizes, just received and for sale by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON,
May 27 Quincy Hall, Boston.

Parker & White's Haying Tools.

500 IMPROVED Horse Hay Rakes.
700 doz. Hand Rakes—Hall's, Haven's and others.
350 doz. Roby & Sawyers C. S. Scythes, do silver Steel, do.

Those Farmers who have used this manufacture pronounce them decidedly the best in the market. Messrs. R. & S. were the only Scythe makers who received a Silver Medal from the Mechanic's Association at the Fair in Sept., 1847.

10 doz. Farwell's German Steel. Steel-Back and Darling's

SCYTHES.

200 groce Austin's, Darby's and other Scythe Fifles.
150 doz. Fairbanks', Plimpton's, King's, &c. Hay Forks.
Quinebaug and Indian Pond Scythe Stones.
175 doz. Clapp's Lamson's and Common Snathes.
75 " Staniforth's Sickles and Corn Hooks.
500 Cass' and Wilcox's Grain Cradles.
Also, 125 doz. Premium Concave Cast Steel Hoes.

Persons buying any of the articles named, either for their own use or to Retail, will find it very much to their advantage to examine the quality of this stock at

PARKER & WHITE'S

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone Street, Boston. june3

WORCESTER COUNTY

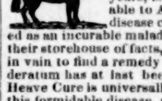
Agr'l. Warehouse, Seed Store, &c.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Worcester and vicinity, that he has opened a Commission Warehouse, at No. 220 MAIN STREET, *opposite the City Hall*, WORCESTER, for the sale of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES. Also, Grass, Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Together with a general assortment of Wooden Ware, Baskets, &c. &c.

All persons wishing to purchase any of the above mentioned articles, are invited to call and examine his stock, with the assurance that they will find a choice selection, of good quality, and at fair prices.

Worcester, may 27. OTIS CONVERSE.

Important to Owners of Horses.



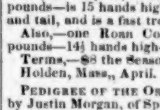
Dillow's celebrated Heave Cure—which has been used with such astonishing effect in France and England for the last twenty years, is now for the first time made available to American citizens. Heretofore the disease called the Heaves has been regarded as an incurable malady, and thousands have searched their storehouse of facts, and taxed their inventive genius in vain to find a remedy for this affliction. The great desideratum has at last been attained. Dillow's invaluable Heave Cure is universally admitted to be a cure specific in this formidable disease, and all those who have tested its virtue by a fair trial lavish endless encomiums upon its efficacy, not only as a safe and speedy cure for the Heaves; it will also be found very useful in the Glanders, and if given in season will expel Botts and Worms. It is warranted to thoroughly cure the worst cough in one week, and will generally eradicate the heaves permanently in two weeks, and will produce a fine glossy appearance to the hair and improve in every way the condition of the horse. Persons who own valuable horses need not fear to administer it to them, as it is warranted to be entirely free from any deleterious ingredients. Give it a trial and it will recommend itself.

CAUTION. As there are several imitations and spurious articles "Heave Powder," &c.

Be careful to inquire for Dillow's Heave Cure. FORD & GRANT, Proprietors, 32 and 34 Washington street, Albany. Price 25 cents a paper.

Sold at wholesale and retail by WM. B. LITTLE & CO., Druggists, 104 Hanover, corner of Salem street, Boston. april29

Green Mountain Morgan.



This Horse will stand the coming season, at the Stable of the subscriber, in Holden, Mass. He was sired by the celebrated Green Mountain Morgan, owned by Silas Hale, of South Royalston. His grand-sire was Old Gifford Morgan, owned by F. A. Wier, of Walpole, N. H. He is 7 years old—weighs 1100 pounds—is 15 hands high—bright bay, with black mane and tail, and is a fast trotter.

Also,—one Roan Colt—four years old—weighs 1000 pounds—14½ hands high—sire the same.

Terms,—$8 the Season. CHENERY ABBOTT.

Holden, Mass., April. 1848.

PEDIGREE OF THE ORIGINAL MORGAN HORSE. Raised by Justin Morgan, of Springfield, Mass., and taken to Randolph, Vt., in the fall of 1795; sired by the true Britton or Beautiful Bay, raised by Gen. De Lancy, of Long Island, and sired by his imported English horse Traveller, who traces directly back to the Godolphin Arabian. The dam of the original Morgan was of the Wild Air breed, sired by the Diamond, who was raised in East Hartford, Ct.—Diamond was sired by the Wild Air, known as the Church Horse. The Church Horse was sired by the Wild Air, imported from England by Gen. De Lancey, and afterwards taken back to England. He was a grandson of the Godolphin Arabian. The dam of the Church Horse was an imported Wild Air Mare, owned by Capt. Samuel Burt, of Springfield, Mass. may6

DECISIVE FACTS,

FOR the especial consideration of TRADERS and FAMILIES who buy their SHAWLS and SILK GOODS, in the

BOSTON MARKET.

JEWETT & PRESCOTT,

MILK STREET,

(*first Store below the Old South Church,*)

Have received by the latest arrivals

500 PACKAGES

SILK GOODS AND SHAWLS,

which embrace a variety of NEW STYLES, unsurpassed by any assortment, ever offered in the United States.

From this *incomparable Stock* of choice

SILK GOODS AND SHAWLS,

Purchasers can select ANY QUANTITY, from a SINGLE SHAWL or DRESS PATTERN, to a WHOLE PACKAGE or CASE, as their wants may dictate; and *always at prices below the reach of competition.*

We are also receiving by every arrival, large quantities of LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, BLACK, BLUE BLACK and fancy colored DRESS SILKS and SATINS, RICH VELVETS, for SHAWLS, &c.

VISITES AND VISITE SILKS, BOMBAZINES, LYONESE CLOTHS, ALPACCAS, &c.,

Of superior qualities, and all these Goods are in WIDTHS, SIZES and QUALITIES, peculiar to our Goods, and different from those, for sale at other Establishments.

J. & P.,—also claim the credit of *producing a very large proportion* of the

SILK GOODS AND SHAWLS,

consumed in New England, and this circumstance *alone* substantiates the importance of *buying at head quarters* and from *first hands*, where only the LOWEST PRICES can be secured at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

JEWETT & PRESCOTT,

MILK STREET,

(A few steps from Washington street.)

march25

Ground Plaster, Lime and Cement.

791 Casks Ground Plaster, (500 lb each.)
150 brls " "
200 Tons Lump Plaster.
992 Casks L'Etang Lime, the best Lime for bleaching and whitewashing in use.
650 Casks Newark Hydraulic Cement.

Also,—Ash, Maple, Cherry, Oak and White Wood Boards, Plank and Joist.

For sale by C. YOUNG & CO., Brown's Wharf, near Charlestown Bridge. 4m march4

THE POET'S CORNER.

HEIGH-HO!

A pretty young maiden sat on the grass,
Sing heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho!
And by a blithe young shepherd did pass,
In the Summer morning so early;
Said he, "My lass, will you go with me,
My cot to keep, and my bride to be,
Sorrow and want shall never touch thee,
And I will love you rarely?"

"Oh! no, no, no!" the maiden said,
Sing heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho!
And bashfully turned aside her head,
On that Summer morning so early:
"My mother is old, my mother is frail,
Our cottage it lies in yon green dale,
I dare not list to any such tale,
For I love my mother rarely."

The shepherd took her lily-white hand,
Sing heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho!
And on her beauty did gazing stand,
On that Summer morning so early;
"Thy mother I ask thee not to leave,
Alone in her frail age to grieve;
But my home can hold us all, believe—
Will that not please thee fairly?

"Oh! no, no, no! I am all too young,
Sing heigh ho! sing heigh-ho!
I dare not list to a young man's tongue,
On a summer morning so early."
But the shepherd to gain her heart was bent;
Oft she strove to go, but she never went;
And at length she fondly blushed consent—
Heaven blesses true lovers so fairly.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Sketches from Real Life.

A VISIT TO MRS. BRIDGET NOTABLE.

BY EDITH WOODLEY.

DEAR HETTY:—As we were preparing to sit down to the breakfast table a week ago yesterday morning, little Sam Notable appeared at the door, with cheeks as red as spring cranberries and quite out of breath, from having run most of the way for more than a mile.

"Mother wants to know," said he, as soon as he was able to speak, "if Hepsey and her cousin Judy, and that 'ere Miss Feeswind that's here a visitin', will come to our house this afternoon and take tea and spend the evenin'. Our Sophy wants Eunice to come if she can, and mother says that Tom and John must come in the evenin'."

"Yes, go by all means," said my mother, in answer to my look of inquiry; "for as it is over a week since you have been invited to go anywhere, the girls are tired of staying at home by this time. Mrs. Notable will be disappointed, too, if you don't go."

"I guess she will," said little Sam, "for she begun to bake like all nater an hour afore daylight."

It was merely a compliment to ask Seraphina and my cousin what answer I should give on their account, to the invitation delivered in such an unceremonious, off hand manner, for it was sufficiently indicated by their brightening countenances. I therefore told Sam to give our compliments to his mother, and tell her that she might expect us. Mother slipped several large doughnuts into little Sam's hands, and invited him to sit by the fire till he ate them.

"I don't dar' to," he replied, "for mother looked at the clock when I sot out, and said if I was gone a single minute longer than I oughter be, she'd reckon with me."

"Well, eat your nuts as you go along then," said mother, "for I dare say you ate your breakfast two hours ago."

"I guess we did," he replied, "more than three hours ago, for 'tis mother's rule to eat breakfast at five o'clock winter and summer."

A plenty of snow had fallen a few days previous, and for a wonder, had not been drifted, so that the sleighing was excellent. I can drive a sleigh very well, so it was arranged that we girls—Eunice being included—should go in the old family sleigh, harnessed to Lady Lightfoot; for being at least sixteen, she was thought to have arrived at years of discretion. My brothers were to follow in the evening with Gipsey, a beautiful and spirited animal, black as night, except a star in his forehead, and the new sleigh, a very dashing affair, recently purchased by my brother John.

All four of us were seated in the sleigh a little after three o'clock. Lady Lightfoot, true to her name, glided swiftly along the smooth snow path, to the merry music of the bells, to which was occasionally added the clear, deep voice of Jowler—Jowler always makes a point of escorting Eunice—as, after ploughing through the untrodden snow lying on either side of the road, he would bound past us, and then suddenly stop and "shake his powdered coat and bark for joy."

We found Mrs. Bridget Notable ready to receive us. As you never saw her, I will mention that her stature is somewhat low, and that she slightly inclines embonpoint, just enough so as to give her form and face that firm and massive feature which appears as if it could resist the "wear and tear" of almost any amount of labor. Even her eyes, which are small and black and by no means dull, have a look of firmness and solidity about them as if it would take a great deal to make them swim in tears. Her thick, unelastic shoes, went tap, tap, tap, as with a quick and decided manner, she stepped round upon the unpainted floors, guiltless of spot or stain, assisting one of us to take off a shawl or tippet, another a bonnet, and a third a cloak. At the same time she kept a watchful eye on Sam, who was unharnessing the horse opposite a window, and occasionally broke in upon a complimentary speech to us for coming, and a felicitative one to herself because we had come, by calling out first to one, then to another of her children, to come and take our things and carry them and lay them on the spare bed, and mind that they did not tumble either them or the bed.

Sophy, the eldest daughter, with the shadows of care and the weariness of overtasked strength prematurely blotting out the sunshine from her youthful brow, looked as if she would have loved, could she have broken away from the chain that bound her to unremitting toil, to sit and dream away the hours, listening to the ripple of brooks, the music of birds, and the deep, mysterious whisperings of the forest. Her steps fell softly and with a light grace, as if she had learned to fancy herself wandering among flowers and the green mosses of the wood, and feared to crush them. Eunice whispered in her ear—"You will find the newspapers I promised to lend you, in my muff. There are two magazines also, that my cousin gave me."

These, read long ago, and considered out of date, were destined to brighten those few evenings which her mother might, during the winter, spend at some neighbor's. Her father, too, would probably now and then find some of them, like fairy gifts, lying in his way.

In the large kitchen, opposite the door, so that they could look into the paradise they were not allowed to enter, sat a whole row of little Notables, each with her knitting. There was not a moment's cessation; each one's fingers were in motion, each one's needles went click, click, click.

A switch that lay in convenient contiguity to them, and on which Mrs. Notable could at a moment's warning, place her hand, explained the secret of their clock-like indefatigability. My own hands ached in sympathy as I saw the strained cords standing out from the backs of their little hands, which dared not indulge in a minute's rest, even when their mother's sharp eyes were not upon them, lest their stents should be unaccomplished within the prescribed time, for dire was the penalty attached to such a delinquency. Occasionally, a whisper of, "Betsey, is your stent a'most done?" or, "Do help me, Polly, if you finish yours first!" "O dear, I'm afraid I shan't get mine done!"—"How the points of the needles *do* hurt my sore fingers!" made a kind of low, mournful accompaniment to the sharp click of the coarse, substantial knitting-needles.

"You can see," said Mrs. Notable, mistaking, perhaps my look of commiseration for one of admiration, "that there's no idle bread eat in my house. I keep all doin' somethin' from mornin' till night. There's no sleep arter four o'clock in the mornin' for large or small. The first thing I do, is to see that Betsey, Polly, Sally and Rachael have their knittin'-work in their hands, for if 'tis a possible thing for the little lazy sarpents to shirk out, they will. Sam goes to shellin' corn, Sophy gets the breakfast, and I skim up the milk and put the cream into the churn, ready for Mr. Notable to go to churnin' the minute he comes in from fodderin' the cattle. The next thing is to set the cheese, so that it may be ready to whey off arter breakfast. I don't give any of them time to ponder over the breakfast-table, I can tell you. My maxim is, quick at victuals, quick at work; and when I see folks mincin' and pickin' about, I set it down in my own mind as a kiver for downright laziness. Arter breakfast, the children take their knittin' agin; Sophy washes the dishes and puts things to rights, and I beat out the butter and salt it, if I find it's come with what churnin' Mr. Notable could do afore breakfast. If 'taint, I make Sam finish; and while he's about it, I kitch up the kids and keerd a handful of rolls, for I never send my wool to the mill to have it keerded. The machine chops it all up so that it won't last half so long. I aint afeerd of my hands, nor wrists nother. What if keerdin' duz pull upon the j'ints a little bit—it dont skeer me. The minute it's light enough to see to do anything else, I make the gals put their knittin' aside. Betsey goes to spinnin' wool, Polly spins the tow, and Sally and Rachael have each on'em to make a sheet or piller-case afore dinner. Sophy, as soon as she gits the work done up, goes to spinnin' linen, and that's all she duz in the forenoon besides gittin' dinner. It's my rule to keep Betsey and Polly in rolls, and to weave five yards in the forenoon, besides windin' my own quills. I allow the gals what time they git arter they finish their stents, to sew patch work, on'y when I've got company, and then I make 'em knit, 'cause it's a sort of work that's more curlesser, you know. I have to watch Sophy pretty consid'rable snug sometimes, or she'll steal away by herself with some book the neighbors lend her. She takes arter her father in havin' sich a hankerin' arter books, for though he's a Notable by name, he isn't one by nater. He takes arter the Easies, his relations on the mother's side. Now, I'm all Notable—I don't b'leve there's a drop of any other blood in my veins. We were cousins—my husband and I was, afore we were married, I s'pose you've heern Hepsey. Well, as I was sayin', he had a mighty hankerin' arter books and newspapers. When we were first married, he took a paper and a magazine; so the minute he'd eat his supper and done up the chores, down he used to set and go to readin.' I didn't say much about it at first, but I tell you I didn't feel very right about it inside, for besides the money he throwed away on'em, he had to waste candles to read 'em by—for I could knit, you know, or pick wool, or keerd and spin by the blaze of a pitch knot. I contrived it so, arter a while, that he didn't take much comfort a readin', I can tell you. One evenin' the paper and magazine came both together, and I perceived that he stepped round uncommon nimble to git the chores done up so that he might set down and go to readin' on 'em. I says nothin', but jest as he got himself seated by the table, and cleverly under way a readin', I says to him—"Mr. Notable, 'tis the most mysterious to me under the sun, how you can set down so easy and go to readin', when them 'ere apples are sufferin' so to be picked over. You seem to 'ave got the notion into your head that I can do everything. And I have so fur, or I guess things would 'ave run to rack and ruin pretty strangely. But I'm determined not to take the whole burden on my shoulders any longer. There's seldom an evenin' but what you might find somethin' to do; and if there don't happen to be, you can at least sit still and save candles and eyesight." He did'nt make me any answer, but sot still as a mouse, and kept his eyes fastened on the book; but I got him so worked up at last, that he jumped and went down suller and brought up sich lots of apples to pick over that it took him all the evenin'.

"There was one step gained, but I knew it wouldn't do for me to slack my hand if I calkerlated to carry the pint I had in view, which was to put a stop to his throwin' away his money on the paper and magazine the year comin'. Once or twice, when I made out to muster up somethin' to keep him out of idleness all the evenin', he undertook to set up and read arter I was abed, but I soon found means to worry him out of that notion. Arter he found he couldn't git a minute's time to read 'em, he sent and stopt 'em. That was fourteen years ago, and from that day to this he's never made any attempt to fool away his money in such a shaller, mis'rable way.

"Maybe, ladies," said she, rising and laying down her sewing, "you would like to see some of the fruits of our industry. Jest foller me, and I will show you some of 'em. There," said she, conducting us into a large back chamber, "I had these 'ere shelves put up a year ago comes spring, on purpose to pile the blankets and kiverlids and quilts on. Here's forty pair of blankets and forty kiverlids, all keerded and spun and wove without hirin' a day's work. And here are the patchwork quilts. There's three a piece for the gals and three for Sam, for there's no knowin' whether he'll have a poor gal or a rich one for a wife. These two chests are full of sheets and piller-cases, and them two right agin 'em, full of table linen. Now, Miss Feeswind and Miss Mayberry, I want you to tell me your candid opinion as to whether you don't think I've been pretty middlin' industrious myself, and kept others so?"

"No person can think otherwise," said Seraphina. "I cannot imagine how you have ever found time to accomplish half of what you have."

"Why, what you see here is but a drop of the bucket to what I've done. Only look in here," throwing open the door of an adjoining room.

One side was piled with huge rolls of cloth, cotton and linen, while the walls were hung with coarse garments of various descriptions.

"It will be impossible for you and your family to ever wear all these," said I.

"Maybe it will," she replied; "but my rule is to go on makin and makin, for nothin' grinds my feelin's so as to see anybody that belongs to my house loiterin away the time." Now, there's Miss Dawkins pretends to be a fust-rate worker. She's ollus braggin how much she and her darter Nabby duz, but Iv'e kitcht her, when I've gone in onawares, readin some nonsensical book, and Nabby to work on some furbelow, and there would stand the spinnin-wheel idle on the floor. She's terrible snug for a bargain—skairt half to death if she thinks any on 'em is like to lose a cent, but she never did nor never will love that thing called work—that is to say, for the work's sake.

Soon after our return to the parlor, preparation was commenced for tea, or rather supper, which gave Mrs. Notable, as the presiding genious of the household, a great opportunity to manifest her ability to keep all employed.

'Here, Rachel, we could hear her say, 'take these 'ere eggs and beat 'em for the doughnuts. Make the spoon fly like lightnin', for they must be beat all to a foam in less than five minutes. And you, Betsey, go and cut some of the best cheese. Mind, now and cut the slices even, if you dont want your ears tingled with this ere whiskin. Sally, take this nutmeg and grate it; and Polly, you needn't stand there doin nothin and lookin jest as shiftless as a hin knocked off of her roost when there's two heapin plates of bread to toast. Keep a sharp look out, and see that you don't let it burn all up. Come, Sophy, Rachel's got the eggs ready for you to make the doughnuts afore you've got the cake sliced up. Why, every one on ye is slower than stock still. I can do more in five minutes than all on ye can do in an hour. And there's your father, for all he's got Sam to help him, is slower than all the rest put together. It takes him etarnally to do jest nothin' at all. Rachel, run out to the barn and tell him that supper'll be on the table in five minutes, and see if that wont spur him up a little. If he's a mind to come in and eat with me and my company while the toast and doughnuts are hot and good, he can have the privelige on't; if he aint, tell 'him I shan't wait for him the sixteenth part of a second.'

During the whole time we could hear that her feet were in motion as well as her tongue, while the cooking utensils, which sent forth a musical tinkle when handled by the gentle Sophy rung with so sharp a twang as to threaten their demolition whenever they fell into her more energetic hands.

Mr. Notable, a pleasant-looking man, but looking a little flurried, now came in from the barn. His appearance fully justified his wife's assertion that he had not a drop of the Notable in his veins. A physiognomist would have said that there was a great deal of dreamy enthusiasm in his countenance. I have no doubt, during the long winter evenings, while setting before the fire saving candles and eyesight, that many a brilliant picture has, in imagination, passed before him, and that many a poetic flower and gem snatched from the floating current of time, has from time to time been treasured in memory, which has served to sweeten the next day's toil and throw around him a gleam of radiance.

When we had taken our places at the table, Mr. Notable, in appropriate language and in a mild and pleasant voice, said grace, Mrs. Notable's hand all the time grasping the handle of the teapot that she might commence pouring the tea the moment he said 'amen.'

During the meal, she gave us a minute description of her method of making cheese and curing beef hams, also her own particular rule for each pie, tart and custard with which it was her pleasure to regale us. She regretted that it was not dinner instead of supper, as in that case we might have had the opportunity to test the excellence and superior flavor of her pickled ears of green corn and bean-pods, cucumbers and mangoes.

THE MODEL WIFE.

She never comes down to breakfast in curl-papers. She does not grumble if her husband brings a friend home to dinner, even if "there is nothing in the house." She does not remonstrate if her husband puts his feet on the steel fender, or cry if he does not wipe his feet on the door-mat. She subscribes to no circulating library, and if she reads a novel, she falls asleep over it. She is a proficient in pies, and has a deep knowledge of puddings. She never talks politics; or "wishes that she were dead," or "a man;" or slams the doors, or shuts herself up in her bedroom on the plea of a "nervous headache." She is very slow in tears, and a stout heretic as to hysterics. She allows a dog to be kept in the house. She goes to church, but not to criticise the bonnets. She is not above descending into the kitchen to get "something warm" for supper. She allows a fire in the bedroom on a wintry night. She has a quick eye for dust, but does not martyr her husband with complaints about the servants, nor worry herself to death for a man in livery, or a page in buttons. She can walk, and without thin shoes, or a Jeames to follow her. She prefers table-beer to wine, and does not faint at the idea of grog, or in fact, faint at all. She never sees that it is necessary to go out of town "for the dear children's health." It is true she follows the fashions; but then it is at several years' distance. She has the smallest possible affection for jewellery, and makes the sweetest children's frocks out of old dresses. She is never "delicate," and would scorn to send for the doctor because she is "a little low." She never tells her husband when any of her friends have got a new bonnet, or exclaims with enthusiasm that she saw "such a lovely cachmere in the city yesterday," and numerous rhapsodies on the smallness of the price. She never opens her husband's letters, and preserves her wedding gown with a girlish reverence. She is not miserable if she stays in town on the Ascot day, nor does penance in the back parlor if she does not go out of town when the season is over. She mends stockings, and makes unexceptionable preserves and pickles. She does not refuse to go out with her husband because she hasn't a good gown. She asks for money sparingly, and would sooner "eat her head off" than make anything out of the housekeeping. She always dresses for dinner. She never hides the latch-key. She rarely flirts, and it makes her giddy to waltz, even with an officer.

The Model Wife always sits up for her husband, to the most unmatrimonial hours; and still she does not look black, or say "He's killing her," though he should bring daylight in with him, or even come home with the "milk." She hangs over the little bit of fire, watching the mantelpiece clock, alarmed by every sound, jumping up at every cab, shivering and sleepy, her only companions during the long night the mice in the cupboard, or a stray blackbeetle, and her only occupation the restless fear lest her husband should not come home safe. She cries sometimes, but never before him; and, above all—hear it, all ye Wives of England—she does not Caudle Lecture him when she gets inside the curtains and knows there is no escape for him! [Punch.

RELIC OF OLDEN TIMES.—The Springfield Gazette publishes a copy of a letter written 134 years ago by the Rev. Lawrence Conant, giving an account of the ordination of the first minister ever settled over the Old South Parish in Danvers. We extract the following section:

"Ye Governor was in ye house and her Majesty's commissioner of ye customs, and they set together in a high seat by ye pulpit stairs. Ye Governor appears very devout and attentive, although he favors Episcopacy and tolerates ye Quakers and Baptists, but is a strong opposer of ye Papists. He was dressed in a black Velvet Coat, bordered with gold lace; and buff breeches with gold buckles at ye knees, and white silk stockings. There was a disturbance in ye galleries, where it was filled with divers negroes, mulattoes and Indians, and a negro call'd Pomp Shorter, belonging to Mr. Gardner, was called forth and put in ye broad isle, where he was reproved with great carefulness and solemnity. He was then put in ye Deacon's seat, between two Deacon's in view of ye whole congregation, but ye sexton was ordered by Mr. Prescott to take him out, because of his levity and strange contortion of countenance, (giving grave scandal to ye grave Deacons,) and put him in ye lobby under ye stairs; some children and a mulatto Woman were reprimanded for laughing at Pomp Shorter. When ye services at ye house were ended, ye council and other dignitaries were entertained at ye house of Mr. Epes, on ye hill near by, and we had a bountiful table, with bear's meat and Venison, the last of which was a fine buck shot in ye woods near by. Ye Bear was kill'd in Lynn Woods, near Reading. After ye blessing was craved by Mr. Garrish of Wrentham, word came that ye buck was shot on ye Lord's day, by Pequot, an Indian, who came to Mr. Epes with a lye in his mouth, like Ananias of old; ye council thereupon refused to eat ye Venison, but it was afterwards agreed that Pequot should receive forty stripes save one, for lying and profaning ye Lord's day, restore Mr. Epes ye cost of ye deer; and, considering this a just and righteous sentence on ye sinful heathen, and that a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye council all partook of it, but Mr. Shephard, whose conscience was tender on ye point of Venison."

COIN OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. We have a five franc piece of the glorious Republic. There is no king's crown or head upon it. On one side is a wreath encircling the words "5 Francs, 1848." On the other side are three figures which are not exactly mythological, but are no worse for that. The centre figure is evidently Hercules, covered with his lion's skin. On either side of him is a female figure. One has a staff, surmounted with a hand opened upwards; the other holds a levelling compass; their hands being united in front. These two females may represent Liberty and Equality, perhaps, and old Hercules may preserve Fraternity. At any rate, around the group are the three great words of the Revolution, "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite;" and on the edge are the words of faith, "Dieu protege la France." [Jour. Com.

OUT OF. The New Haven Chronicle says the words *out of* are the worst in the language when one is *out of* patience and *out of* money. He says his wife tells him she is *out of* sugar one day; *out of* coffee the next; *out of* tea the next; *out of* flour the next; and finally *out of* spirits. The words we think are very good words, and decidedly the best in the language, when one is *out of* debt.

CHANNING'S MEMOIRS.

[The following article is taken from the Salem Gazette. It is understood to be from the pen of the Hon. Judge White.]

We have delayed our notice of this admirable work longer than we had intended, because we wished to read it before undertaking to commend it to others; and to read such a work so as fully to enjoy it, requires several weeks of our spare time. This is none of that light sort of biography that may be taken up and run through like a novel, for mere entertainment. Its interest sinks deep into the soul, and excites profound attention and reflection. Our perusal of it has made so deep an impression of its worth that we hardly know how to speak of it in a hasty newspaper article. We hope to see, in some more dignified form, a full and critical exposition of its merits, worthy of so extraordinary a production.

The work is handsomely printed, and adorned by two beautiful portraits of Dr. Channing, taken at different periods of his life, and said to be good likenesses. But the exterior beauty of these volumes is of little consequence, compared with their intrinsic value. We have here one of those rare works of genius which is destined to bear the enduring test of time. The biography is worthy of the subject, and the subject will never fail to be deeply interesting while there are minds to think or hearts to feel. We regard the publication of these volumes, together with the works of Dr. Channing, as the richest blessing that literature has ever bestowed upon our country. If our national and state authorities, as well as private citizens, could but catch the spirit of Channing, and learn and feel the obligations which rest alike upon government and people, to do justice and act right, what a sublime career of peace, prosperity, and real glory would open to our country! What improvement, happiness, and moral elevation would await the people!

Dr. Channing was no common man, common Christian, or common writer. He was both a truly great man, and a learned, humble, and thorough Christian; and his writings bear the stamp of true genius, wisdom and goodness. He is indeed one of the fixed luminaries of the moral world.

The contemplation of the life and character of such a man must always, and every where, among all persons, be as instructive as it is delightful. Endowed by his creator with superior gifts of mind and heart, and richly blessed with the means of education, he early aspired to excellence, and pursued it unfalteringly through life. With a conscientious fidelity and zeal, rarely witnessed on earth, he persevered in cultivating and disciplining his intellectual, moral, and spiritual nature, and preparing himself for fulfilling the high purposes of his being. Ardently seeking knowledge and truth, especially the knowledge and truth of God, and Christ, and Humanity,—cherishing in his heart the love of man, and all good affections and spiritual aspirations, together with a deep sense of duty, and exercising himself in continual efforts to advance the cause of truth, religion, freedom, and human happiness, he attained the first rank among the great Preachers, Moralists, and Philanthropists of the age. In his eloquent writings, and still more eloquent example, he has left a precious legacy to future generations, and reared a monument to his own fame more durable than brass or marble.

Such was William Ellery Channing; second, we think, to no man that New England has ever produced, in all the elements of true greatness, the greatness which springs from large capacities of soul and of intellect disinterestedly employed in serving mankind effectually in their highest interests. Compared with this, how worthless is the vulgar greatness achieved by the selfish ambition of politicians and military heroes!

The loss of this illustrious benefactor to his country and race was universally felt; and it was naturally a subject of public interest and inquiry, who should have the honor to be his biographer. Fortunately, Dr. Channing had a beloved nephew, William Henry Channing, partaking largely of his spirit and genius, whom he admitted to his affectionate and most generous confidence, and who thus became qualified, as, perhaps, no one else could be, to write the history of his life, and trace the progress of his intellectual and spiritual growth, of his speculations, opinions, ministrations, and philanthropic exertions, and to unfold the circumstances under which his noble character was formed. The result proves that this honorable and responsible task could not have fallen into better hands. Difficult and delicate as Mr. Channing must have felt the task to be, he has accomplished it, we believe, to the entire satisfaction of the numerous friends and admirers of his reverend uncle. This simple fact speaks the highest praise, when we consider the exalted estimation in which his uncle's memory is held, and how much was expected from his biographer.

In executing his arduous undertaking, Mr. C. was evidently absorbed in his subject, thinking nothing of himself; yet what he has written, though only "for purposes of illustration," is so happily conceived and expressed that it adds much to the value and charm of the work. The judicious plan and arrangement adopted by Mr. C., with some of the circumstances which occasioned delay in the completion of his memoir, are stated in the following extracts from his modest and pleasing preface:

"This work is an autobiography in so far as the materials at my command have enabled me to give it that character, and consists of extracts from private papers, sermons, and letters, with such remarks only interwoven as seemed needed for purposes of illustration. Its plan is very simple. After a somewhat full and minute notice of Dr. Channing's early years, which will be found to present many interesting facts, and which no one hereafter could so well supply, I have proceeded to arrange the selections from his manuscripts according to the two fold order of subject and of Time."

Mr. C. proceeds to observe:—"In giving such ample quotations from Dr. Channing's early writings, I possibly have erred." We would confidently assure him, however, that he has not thus erred. No reader could feel willing to spare from the Memoir any portion of these early writings, which are as interesting in themselves as they are illustrative of their author.—In offering "some explanation of the delay which has attended this publication," Mr. C. says:—"It was my first design to present a finished portrait of William Ellery Channing, regarded as a man, a minister of religion, a philosopher, a reformer and a statesman,—to point out his place among the leading persons of the age,—and by exhibiting his relation to various parties to sketch his Life and Times. Extensive preparations were made accordingly."

We hope that Mr. C. will use, in some other form, for the benefit of the public, the materials at his command for such an extended sketch of Dr. Channing's Life and Times, but we have no doubt that he judged right in excluding them from the present Memoir, and thus leaving Dr. Channing "to be his own interpreter." The Memoir is complete, as it now stands, and any extraneous matter would but encumber it, or mar its symmetry and beauty. As Mr. C. truly observes:—"It will be found rich in documents illustrative of Dr. Channing's inner and outward life; and this constitutes the essential value of a biography." And we would add, that however Mr. C., as he intimates, may conceive an "ideal of what the work should be," which makes the present to him "seem meagre and dull,"—others will behold in the present only the "bright original" without any "obscurations."

Mr. C. claims "only to have been a conscientious editor." In this important capacity he has indeed entitled himself to the grateful consideration of his country and the Christian world. But we feel still more indebted to him as a faithful biographer. Integrity and truthfulness are stamped upon every page of his work, while a correct judgement, a fine taste and genius conspire to render the whole attractive and delightful. What a glowing, life-like, lovely picture given us of Dr. Channing as a preacher in the pulpit and among his people—as a man and father in his family—as a friend in his rich correspondence and overflowing kindness—as a Christian in the busy and agitating scenes of the metropolis. How delightfully we are admitted to the enjoyment of his intimate society, his heavenly conversation, his sublime views, his most sacred thoughts and feelings! We see him truly as he was, just as he exhibited himself in private and in public, in his studies, meditations, and prayers, his holy ministrations, his ceaseless acts of tender affection, his ardent and ever accumulating labors of love to men—and our hearts are warmed with admiration of his piety, wisdom and goodness. We feel that all has been done that a biographer can do, to restore and preserve the living energy of his example, and to perpetuate his influence in the world.

As an expounder and minister of Christianity, Dr. Channing's great power is still manifest in his works. No man was further than he from acknowledging human authority in matters of faith, and no one more capable of enlightening the faith of others. Luther, Calvin, Arminius, Socinus, Edwards, Hopkins, and other great theologians were esteemed by him according to their virtues and learning, but they had no authority over his faith. Jesus Christ alone was his master;—him he conscientiously followed, earnestly seeking his truth and his spirit, till he seemed identified with him in his love to man and piety to God; and in his "living sense of spiritual realities" It was in the School of Christ that he attained his enlarged views of human liberty, human rights, and the true dignity of man's nature. His various writings against the evils of sin—the enormous evils of oppression, slavery and war—and for the reform of governments and society, and the freedom, improvement, and elevation of man—have their source in Christianity, and may be regarded as so many branches of it.

The Life and Works of Dr. Channing are thus peculiarly worthy of a place in every Christian library along side of the Bible upon which they shed such important light. We feel assured that every family possessing these treasures, will find in their use a blessing of unspeakable value; and if our humble notice of them should induce any to seek such a blessing, our main purpose will be answered.

SKETCHES OF TRAVEL.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

BY REV. H. W. BELLOWS.

April 28.

We had our first view of the face of England to-day, in a ride on the stage-coach from Warwick to Oxford. The distance is forty-five miles, and was accomplished in five hours and a half, including at least an hour's stoppage. Nothing can exceed the charm of a drive through this lovely country in this spring time, over the roads smooth as a floor, behind horses fleet as stags, between hedges green as new grass and white with blossoms; in view of thatched cottages, ivy-clad village churches grey with moss and time, and with the familiar features of the Old England of the story books, and the drawing-master's gable end, tumble-down wandering picture-houses, all "large as life, and twice as natural," full before you! There is but one word descriptive of English scenery—England is one great garden. Everybody says so, because nobody can say anything more or less. We found the grounds about Eaton Hall, concerning which much is said, no finer than the general appearance of the country wherever we went. It all looks much like the immediate neighborhood of Boston. Many slopes of gentle hill sides, or stretches of meadow, reminded us vividly of the undulations of Roxbury and Brooklyn, and the banks of the Charles, which is a very good sample of an English river, of the *largest* size. To an American eye, accustomed only to the beginnings or progress of things, it is very delightful to come upon a country that is *finished*. The order, plan, cultivation of English ground, seems perfect. You may ride fifty miles, and not see one neglected plot of land, one broken down fence, one new building, one make-shift device. But amid all this perfection of agriculture, all this order and solidity, and finish of structure, it is painful to see how little room the people take up, how inferior their accommodations are; how small a feature the homes of the million form in the landscape. The dwellings of those who cultivate this soil, are hardly higher than the hedges, and wear the look of stone sheds, or places for farming-tools. Seeing the marks of so thick a population in the tillage, the traveller looks around for the farm-houses, which, in America, would so prominently enliven and distinguish the landscape; but in England the common people dwell in *cots* that make a surprisingly small figure in the prospect, and give the agricultural districts almost the appearance of being uninhabited. We could not help continually asking where are the people, and where do they live, who did all this work!

Oxford. Either we have been very dull readers, or travellers in England have given a very lame and inadequate account of Oxford! It is a matter of very serious doubt with us, whether Rome itself will have power to awaken deeper feelings of wonder and delight, or leave a more vivid and peculiar impression upon our minds, than Oxford. We shall take the liberty of supposing our readers to be as ignorant as ourselves of the University and city of Oxford, and endeavor to make them as wise as one very busy day there made us.

Oxford was, from very early times, as far back as the year 750, perhaps, the seat of some religious houses, priories, or monasteries, under the Catholic order of things. Here, too from a date quite as remote, were established, under the patronage of these establishments, various schools. These religious establishments possessed much wealth, in lands, and privileges, and pious bequests, and, as the Catholic faith declined, they were converted, both buildings and lands, to the use of these schools of learning, which thus became endowed with property which every century, until recently, has done much to appreciate. Thus the University of Oxford is composed of 24 different and independent schools or colleges, each owing its origin to some more or less remote foundation, in an ancient monastic establishment, or else to the piety and munificence of some pupil of one or another of these establishments, whose gratitude tempted him to found another school like that in which he himself had been nursed.

It is necessary to understand that Oxford is a city of thirty thousand inhabitants occupying, perhaps two miles square, of which far the largest part is taken up in college buildings and grounds. When it is stated that the number of resident students is sixteen hundred, it will not excite surprise to hear that the college buildings are immense. They are uniformly built round a quadrangular court, and very few of these squares are less than 200 feet on each face. Some of the colleges contain as many as three quadrangles, and, besides the large courts within, are surrounded by grounds of from fifty to two hundred acres in extent. These grounds through which the two rivers of Oxford, the Cherwell and the Isis, meander, are laid out in the most tasteful manner, full of shrubs and flowers, and carpeted with a velvet sward. Trees, of great magnitude and age, shade the cool walks. There is as much difference in the extent, endowments, age, lands, numbers of students among these colleges, as if they were in different parts of the country, and, except for certain purposes, they are as independent of each other as Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Union. Consider, now, that there are twenty-four of these colleges, each having edifices of its own, a hall or refectory, a chapel, a library, lecture-rooms, and dormitories; and that while several of them have very much more extensive accommodations than Harvard or Yale, few have less, and you will form an idea of the extent of the University of Oxford. Now, if it be remembered that these colleges are all built of stone, and usually in the highest style of architecture; that they form the most massive piles of building with two or three exceptions, in the world; that they preserve very much the appearance of the old monasteries from which many of them sprung, having still parts of the old buildings with the chapel, cloisters, refectory, and cells of the religious orders of seven hundred and a thousand years ago; that piety, and wealth, and taste, have lavished, for many centuries, their stores in adding to these buildings, or restoring them; if it be further understood, that whatever we are accustomed to see in our own country in Gothic architecture most elaborately wrought in wood and plaster, is here upon a far more magnificent scale, and with an increased richness, done in solid stone, both within and without, so that no flower that blows may not be found in marble there;—if it be also considered that it takes a whole day barely to walk in and out of these different quadrangles, each spacious, and splendid, and costly enough for the palace of a mighty sovereign;—if it is further remembered, that there are twenty-four chapels, each a magnificent temple, within this University, and full of the most costly work in stone, or oak carving, or painted ceilings, or invaluable memorials of the past—as many libraries, too, scarce one of which contains less than thirty thousand volumes, with a common library, (the Bodleian,) containing five hundred thousand—as many halls full of portraits, by the best masters, of the most celebrated scholars or statesmen of England for a thousand years past, with museums of all that is curious or instructive in science, art, antiquity, and these countless edifices of substantial stone in various stages of preservation, most of them hoary with age, flecked with moss, or with jagged outlines where the tooth of time has gnawed them, contrasted here and there with those of lighter color, and sharper and fresher outlines, but of the same primeval style, and all soft with the damp and soot of the English atmosphere;—and then the reader will have a tolerably adequate notion of the outward seeming of this vast, magnificent, and glorious University of Oxford. [Christian Inquirer.

GENERAL TAYLOR TAKEN PRISONER.

IBERVILLE, May 25, 1848.

The good people of Iberville have been in an excitement for some days, created by an expected visit from General Taylor, he having promised to call on some of his numerous friends in that parish and partake of their distinguished hospitality. Quietly and unheralded, accompanied by D. D. Avery, Esq., he presented himself yesterday at noon, (Tuesday,) at the residence of J. N. Brown, Esq., where he partook of a sumptuous dinner, and then proceeded to the house of a warm personal friend, Col. R. A. Stewart, where he established himself for the day. The General was in remarkably fine spirits, and since he has thrown aside the military dress, and came out in a new suit of black, it seems as if he had turned back the wheels of time and stricken the marks of ten years from his capacious brow. We can form some slight idea by attentively studying his face how it looked when lighted up by the excitement of battle; but yesterday, as he wended his way along, with the broad bosom of the Mississippi on one side, and the luminous fields of cane on the other, we thought that the evidence of *peace* gave a far more glorious expression to his eye than even the clang of arms and the crush of "glorious war" could. In fact, Gen. Taylor's heart and soul revel in the quiet pursuits of agricultural life; it is passing strange how entirely he puts off his armor when "off duty." In this respect he has no prototype, except in the great man he resembles in so many other points; Washington, the Father of his Country.

It so happened that on the very evening of the arrival of Gen. Taylor at Col. Stewart's, that the beautiful residence of Mr. Simon Le Blanc was lighted up, until it seemed to be one blaze of light, and within its precincts was heard the sound of revelry. The patriot's youngest daughter had a few hours before stood at the bridal altar, and hundreds of relatives and admiring friends were gaily and joyously celebrating the event. The rumor went through the crowd that Gen. Taylor had arrived in the neighborhood. The beautiful bride, the troupe of bride's maids, the whole circle of Louisiana's fairest daughters, that graced the festive scene, lisped the honored name, while the gentlemen more boisterously gave vent to their feelings of admiration. In a few moments the ladies formed a plan to "capture the old hero." They felt confident that they could do what Santa Anna and twenty thousand picked troops could not. Miss —— Miss ——, and Miss ——, three lovely young ladies, were at once organized into a powerful army, supported by several gentlemen. It was agreed that the ladies should get into Dr. Pritchard's carriage, the gentlemen into A. S. Robertson's, it being owned by the "grand marshal," and that the corps should proceed quietly up to Gen. Taylor's encampment (Col. Stewart's house,) and carry it by a *coup de main*. The affair was entirely successful; the *light* artillery got on to the gallery of the house unperceived, as it was raining very hard at the time, and boldly entering the sally port, carried old Zack in fifteen seconds. At the time he was firmly seated in a large red backed arm chair, Col. Stewart supporting him on the right, his accomplished lady on the left. The General on the first attack attempted to manœuvre, but it was a total failure; the ditch was on the wrong side, and the first general discharge of a little more grape of bright eyes set him in a fluttering, and with a few random shots *he surrendered at discretion*, long before the heavy artillery in the rear was brought into action. Old Zack, however, displayed considerable presence of mind, even under the novel position of a defeat, and capitulated that he should ride to the wedding in the carriage with his cap-*tiva*-tors, and be treated otherwise with all the considerations of honorable warfare. I am sorry to add in this connection, that one of the young ladies fired several shots at Gen. Taylor's heart after he had "given up," but fortunately the aim missed, and killed two young gentlemen.

Gen. Taylor was instantly hurried off for fear of a *rescue*, as there were large forces of the enemy hovering about, all anxious to get him into their possession. He acted in a most resigned manner throughout, and as far as we could judge, showed a little of La Vegas, spirit, at being *rather pleased* with his condition of prison. A buzz of excitement followed, and when the old General was seen, the waving of fair hands and loud shouts of *Vive la General Taylor*, welcome General Taylor, followed; a "bridal favor" was immediately pinned on his right shoulder, and another imprinted upon his lips, and he became the observed of all observers. Such an overwhelming and heartfelt reception we never before witnessed. The General was literally crushed under favors; he however maintained his position. It would be impossible for us to detail all the interesting incidents of the occasion, and perhaps it would not be proper for us to notice that the little grand son of Mr Simon LeBlanc, who rejoices in the *winning* name of Zachary Taylor, was placed in the old General's arms, he prophecying that it was bound to be a General some of these days. This incident, so interesting in itself, and a hundred others, testifying the deep hold Gen. Taylor has upon the hearts of the people of Louisiana, we will not write, but abruptly end our letter, but which faintly records the events of the day of Gen. Taylor's visit to Iberville. [N. O. Delta.

EVADING THE LAW. The tavern keepers of Syracuse have adopted a very ingenious mode of getting on one side of an ordinance, lately passed by the Common Council, prohibiting the ringing of dinner bells in the street. One man stands on the sidewalk shaking a bell without a clapper, and another stands within the door ringing one, loud enough to attract the attention of all stragglers, and the pantomime of the fellow outside directs them to the place of eating.

INFLUENCE OF CLEANLINESS. A neat, clean, fresh aired, sweet, cheerful well arranged, and well-situated house, exercises a moral as well as physical influence over its inmates and makes the members of a family peaceable and considerate of the feelings and happiness of each other, the connection is obvious between the state of mind thus produced, and habits of respect for others and for those higher duties and obligations which no law can enforce.

AN AMAZON. Herwegh, the German poet who commanded the bands of republicans lately assembled in France for the purpose of invading Germany, is accompanied by his wife, who carries four pistols and a sword, and declares that the happiest moment of her life will be that in which she shall kill a royalist officer.

MRS. SCRUGGINS' ON "SHOPPIN'."

"I'm fond of shoppin'," said Mrs. Scruggins, the other day, to one of her feminine friends. "I am, indeed. Knowledge in howsomever curcumscriptive a boundary you find it, is wonderful; whether in the congregational halls at Washin'ton, in penitential at Jefferson City, or even in the sanctus of an editor, it's all the same thing—knowledge is wonderful. Even behind a counter, it isn't to be sneezed at! Mr. Skinkle, the other day, paid a distressin' nice compliment to our sex, when he said, he was goin' to have feminine clerks in his store, 'cause they knowed how to talk. I advised him (as a friend, you know) not to think of it, as young ladies never went a shoppin' to buy things, so much they did to look at the clerks. I've noticed one thing, Mr. Skinkle, says I, in my experience, and that is, them stores as has the good lookin' clerks in 'em, is allays full, while the n as has ugly ones, is empty.

"When I goes a shoppin' I allays asks for what I wants, and if they have it, and its suitable, and I feel inclinated to buy it, and its cheap, and can't be got enny other place for less, I most allays take it, without chapperin' about it all day long, like some people does.

"I got tuck in, misadvertantly, the other day, in buyin' a new dress. I thought I was gettin' somethin' that would wash, but it wouldn't. I can't think why they calls calco warranted to stand washin', fast colors, unless it is 'cause they fade fast in the water.

"It is a extrordinary how cheap persons as understands shoppin' can buy things sometimes. The clerks down town all know me as well! and they allays let me have things cheaper than anybody else; they say it's no use in tryin' to take me in. 'Mrs. Scruggins,' said one on 'em to me the other day; 'Mrs. Scruggins, that piece of calico I'll let you have at twenty cents a yard. If it was somebody as didn't understand prices, I'd ask them thirty cents, and it's jest the same way with all others. One on 'em did get rather in the advancement of me the other day. I bought four yards of lace at thirty-five cents a yard, and he took his change our of a five dollar bill at the ratio of forty cents. Mr. Skinkle says, computation is the life of trade, and I s'pose that 'ere young man thought so too, or he wouldn't have counted so fast. I went back again arterwards, but I couldn't find the store; that's the last of them twenty cents, I s'pose. Well! what's done can't be helped, as some person of sense has observated." * * * * *

Mrs. Scruggins always becomes silent after reviewing her pecuniary losses. The twenty-cent affair seemed to trouble her amazingly. [Reveille.

The spirit of contradiction, says a French paper, is essentially French. A young (heretofore) Baron has determined, in his own house at least, to discountenance, the decree, abolishing titles. Since the 15th of March, he has ennobled all his domestiques. Of his groom he has made a Chevalier, following the derivation of the word. His coachman, he has made a Duke, that word originally signifying a conductor. His footmen, he calls Counts, the first of this title being those who accompanied grandees. The name of Marquis having been given to those who guarded the frontiers and marches of the kingdom, he has given this title to his porter. The *Corsair* publishes a letter from an ultra equality man, who considers incomplete, as yet, the decree for the abolition of titles. He finds that there still exists an offensive difference between men's names. His proposed remedy for this evil, is to number the citizens of France, and to designate them only by their numbers. The editor of the *Corsair* suggests, in reply, that the competition for the numbers 1, 2, 3, and for 100, and 1000, would be almost equal to that for titles at present. The question would arise again whether the children should be designated by fractions, etc.

THE MICROSCOPE AND RICHES. When the oxy-hydrogen microscope was recently shown at the Newcastle Polytechnic Exhibition, a poor woman, whose riches will never retard her ascent to heaven, took her seat in the lecture room, to witness the wonders that were for the first time to meet her sight. A piece of lace was magnified into a salmon net, a flea was metamorphosed into an elephant, other marvels were performed before the venerable dame, who sat in astonishment, staring open-mouthed at the disc. But when, at length, a milliner's needle was transformed into a tree, and confronted her with its huge eye, she could hold no longer. "My goodness!" she exclaimed, "a camel *could* get through that! There's some hopes of the rich folks yet!"

A cubic foot of water weighs one thousand ounces—air is eight hundred times lighter than water—therefore a cubic foot of air weighs one and one-fourth ounces.

While walking out the other day,
To spend my lonely hours,
And see the merry, small birds play
Amid the woodland bowers,
Methought I heard a little bird,
Sing sweet, and sweeter still,
And as the song I plainer heard,
'Twas pay your printer's bill.

The poet who elaborated the following "has not spoken since."

Long is the morn
That brings no eve:
Tall is the corn
That no cobs have:
Hard is the apple
That never grows mellow
Blue is the sky
That never gets yellow;
But longer, and bluer, and harder than all
Is my own lady-love—my adorable Poll.

An English gentleman recently deceased, who during life was a confirmed old bachelor, has left the munificent sum of £3000 for the invention of a *shirt without buttons!*

A person inquired of Rothschild how he contrived to accumulate so large a fortune. "By buying," said he, "when everybody was selling, and selling when everybody was buying."

"Tom," said a drunkard to his father, "where shall I find the poor house? I should like to see it."

"My dear friend, continue in your present course a short time longer, and you will not need to ask the question," was the pointed reply

THE JESTER.

The men of rank who have been deprived of their titles in the late revolution, still add their former titles to their family name, but prefaced by the French word signifying *heretofore* (*ci-devant.*) As, for instance, a marquis would write, after his proper name, *heretofore marquis.*—Following, as he had full right to do, the republican rule, a NEGRO, who sent in a petition to the National Assembly, signed himself "ZAMBA, *heretofore* Negro!"

'Sambo, what is the meanin of et cetera?'

'Well, Pete, dat's a question I can't make come out of my mind, but I tink its good to eat, ain't it?'

'No, you uncomprehendin' nigger, you is disemqualified to brack a boot. De meanin' is dis ting, dat thing and ebery oder ting fotched into one piccaninny ting; dat's it, remember the next time I axes ye.'

Where does the sun set?' 'He sets in the west, sir.' 'What does he set in the west for?' 'To hatch out another day.'

Phonography spells words as they are pronounced. Thus: *Heelux weliner frokkut*, when rendered into the Anglo Saxon means, "he looks well in a frock coat."

"Pompey," said a good humored master to his servant, I didn't know till yesterday that you had a whipping last week."

"Ah, massa," said the black, "don't you, Golly! I know it at the berry time of it."

"A place for every thing and every thing in its place," said an old lady, when she stowed the broom, bellows, balls of yarn, cards, caps, currycomb, three cats, and a gridiron into an old oven.